A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
A FIRESIDE COMPANION.
It is true if you see it in
THE BEE.
DON'T BORROW THIS PAPER

THE WASHINGTON BEE

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The Bee
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The Niagara Movement.

From the Boston, Mass., Herald.

The address to the American people by representative men of the negro race, scholar of reputation in this country and author of that remarkable and suggestive book, "The Souls of Black Folk," and a number of others, including W. E. B. Dubois of Atlanta University, cannot be passed by carelessly. The meeting was called at the instance of Prof. abroad. It is under his general leadership that the extremely valuable studies of the colored citizens of the United States issued from the Atlanta University have been prepared. These are soundly scientific in their method and spirit, and constitute the most broad and trustworthy compilation of facts concerning what is sometimes called "the negro problem" that is accessible to persons who would rightly understand it. Of course, he was not alone in the enterprise, but his character warrants the opinion that his was the master mind of the movement. Colored men from fourteen states were present and held a three days' session, the motive and conclusions of which are cogently presented in the address to which we have referred.

This is of the nature of an affirmation of rights and duties as American citizens and a protest against certain observed tendencies to ignore or prevent them. Something of the spirit actuating them is shown by their substitution of the term negro-Americans as descriptive of their class, instead of the designation Afro-Americans, which has had vogue for a few years. They discard all suggestion of their foreign relationship. They are native Americans, albeit negroes by descent, and they exhibit a proper race pride in accepting the name of negro without shame or disguise. As negro-American citizens they make their reasonable appeal for equal rights and righteous consideration by American citizens of every race. In the first place they congratulate their kind of certain undoubted evidences of progress within the last deacde, the increase of intelligence, the buying of property, the checking of crime, the uplift in home life, the advance in literature and art and the demonstration of constructive and executive ability in the conduct of great religious, economic and educational institutions. This is not claiming too much; it is modestly within the record, as all candid men know and confess. The Niagara movement is not indifferent to progress of this kind. It claims recognition of it, and would aid in advancing it. At the same time those who have joined feel, and they are justified in feeling, that if they should seem to be willing to barter their rights as citizens and consent to permanent disfranchisement and civil dependence, they would be purchasing the intellectual and comfortable material conditions of life at too high a price. Hence they deem it fitting and timely to "protest emphatically and continually against the curtailment of their political rights." They say further:

We believe in manhood suffrage; we believe that no man is so good, intelligent or wealthy as to be intrusted wholly with the welfare of his neighbor. We believe also in protest against the curtailment of our civil rights. All American citizens have the right to equal treatment in places of public entertainment according to their behavior deserts. We especially complain against the denial of equal opportunities to us in economic life; in the rural districts of the South this amounts to peonage and virtual slavery; all over the South it tends to crush labor and small business enterprises; and everywhere American prejudice, helped often by iniquitous laws, is making it more difficult for negro-Americans to earn a decent living.

There is much ground for fearing that negro-Americans are oppressed in these particulars, and the oppression is not confined to the South by any means. Elsewhere in the address the economic difficulties encountered are set forth more specifically, as in this passage:

We hold up for public execration the conduct of two opposite classes of men: The practice among employers of importing ignorant negro-American laborers in emergencies, and then affording them neither protection nor permanent employment; and the practice of labor unions of proscribing and boycotting and oppressing thousands of their fellow-toilers simply because they are black. These methods have accentuated and will accentuate the war of labor and capital, and they are disgraceful to both sides.

The last sentence is true in the fulness of its significance. It cannot be possible as well as oppressive to their victims.

The address makes a notable appeal for equal educational advantages. It holds that common school education should be free to all American children and be compulsory, and that high school and college training should not be the monopoly of a class or race in any section of the country. They think that common school education should be aided by the United States, especially in the South. An increase of public high school facilities for negroes is favored, and especially trade and the liberal endowment of a few institutions of the higher education. Upright judges in courts, juries selected without discrimination on account of color, and the same measure of punishment and the same efforts at reformation for black as for white offenders are demanded; also orphanages, farm schools and juvenile reformitories and the abolition of the convict lease system. "Differences made on account of ignorance, immorality, poverty or disease may be legitimate methods of reform, and against them we have no word of protest; but discriminations based simply and solely on physical peculiarities, place of birth, color of skin, are relics of that unreasoning human savagry of which the world is, and ought to be, thoroughly ashamed." The following paragraph presents the view of those who met at Niagara on the spirit that ought to, but does not, prevail throughout the country:

The negro race in America, stolen, ravished and degraded, struggling up through difficulties and oppression, needs sympathy and receives criticism; needs help and is given hindrance; needs protection and is given mob violence; needs justice and is given charity; needs leadership and is given cowardice and apology; needs bread and is given a stone. This nation will never stand justified before God until these things are changed. Especially are we surprised and astonished at the recent attitude of the Church of Christ—on the increase of a desire to bow to racial prejudice, to narrow the bounds of human brotherhood, and to segregate black men in some outer sanctuary. This is wrong, un-Christian and disgraceful to the 20th century civilization.

Of the grievances enumerated they assert their right and their duty to complain and to complain insistently. "To ignore, overlook or apologize for these wrongs is to prove ourselves unworthy of freedom. Persistent, manly agitation is the way to liberty, and toward this goal the Niagara movement has started and asks the cooperation of all men of all races." The debt of the colored race to those who have labored for its emancipation and betterment is gratefully acknowledged. They declare, moreover, that, while demanding their just rights as American citizens, they invoke God to forbid that they should ever forget to urge upon their people the corresponding duties, enumerating especially these: To vote, to respect the rights of others, to work, to obey the laws, to be clean and orderly, to send our children to school, to respect ourselves even as we respect others. The final sentence is: "This statement, complaint and prayer we submit to the American people and to Almighty God."

The list of those present, about thirty altogether, shows that they were chiefly from northern states. There were two or three from the District of Columbia, two besides Prof. Dubois from Atlanta, one from Baltimore, one from Richmond and one from Nashville. From Massachusetts were Robert H. Bonner of Fall River, Emory T. Morris of Cambridge, Clement G. Morgan of Boston, the Rev. W. H. Scott of Woburn, E. B. Jourdain of New Bedford and W. M. Trotter of Boston. The unavowed motive of this meeting was to make prominent certain grievances and demands which, in the opinion of some leaders and would-be leaders of the negro-Americans, are not sufficiently asserted and emphasized by Principal Booker T. Washington. There are many among the northern negroes who think they know better than he does how to promote the welfare and advancement of their race in the South. We have had an exhibition here in Boston of the intolerant bitterness of this kind toward a wise and successful leader who is doing more than all the rest to mould the sentiment of the South to appreciation of the necessity of doing justice and of generous consideration of the problem which will remain a problem for years to come. We have great respect for Prof. Dubois. We do not care to criticise this address; but if the Niagara movement is intended in any way to thwart the work and influence of Booker T. Washington, it is a mistaken effort, and will do more harm than good. We hope there is no such intention.

DECLINED TO SERVE THEM.

Recorder of Deeds John C. Dancy and Justice Robert H. Terrell dropped in the lunch room in the Patent Office, United States Interior Department, for lunch on Friday, July 21. They asked to be served with lunch but were refused because they were colored. This is a government department.

What I Saw And Heard

Attorney Wetmore of Jacksonville, Fla., is maknig a bold fight for the negro in his state. I don't know of a young man in the South who deserves more credit.

There is a great deal of talk in the schools. The supervising principalship is the topic of conversation now. I understand that there is a deal on hand to put Mr. Claig at the head of the Manual Training School in the event that Dr. Bruce Evens is made supervising principal. The appointment, if the rumor is true, will cause an investigation. There is something behind it. I shall not state it at present. I want to say now, while Prof. Craig is a gentleman, he is not the man for the Armstrong Manual Training School. My advice to the person who is in the deal is to go slow. A hint to the wise is sufficient. I am of the same opinion that I was some few weeks ago. Dr. W. Bruce Evens should remain at the head of the Armstrong. He is the proper man for the place. It will be a mistake to remove him.

I am not acquainted with the facts in the High School. I don't believe that the principal is a party to any wrong act on the part of the pupils. Mrs. Cooper is a lady and should be protected in these onslaughts against her. I read the letter of Dr. Atwood in a local paper some time ago in which he stated that the principal was aware of what was going on.

I went to the wharf last week to go down the river on the excursion of the Enterprise. Only fifty people availed themselves of the pleasure. Leatherwood will have to give a pig show and then perhaps the people will patronize him.

Poor old man Leatherwood failed to receive support of the people.

Col. Campbell Slemp was in the city this week. He left for Roanoke, Va., on Tuesday. His son, C. B. Slemp, chairman of the Virginia State, has been doing some good work throughout the state. There is no truth in the statement that there is a lily white movement in the state.

Secretary Shaw has decided to investigate the "Jim Crow" corner in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. I am of the opinion that the evil will be remedied.

FAIRPLAY.

PROF. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
And His Business League—The Inconsistency of the Apologist,

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Washington, D. C., July 23, 1905.

Mr. Editor:

We desire, through the columns of your valuable paper, to thank our many friends for their kindness and sympathy shown and expressed in our great bereavement sustained in the loss of our eldest son, Harry Tildon Toomey.

Sincerely,
LT. AND MRS. R. E. S. TOOMEY.

HOW CAN I TELL?

You ask me how I know
When it is going to rain;
How of the coming snow,
My knowledge I obtain.

You say you cannot see
How I so well can tell—
Say I just a guesser be,
And hit it pretty well.

But I knowledge I obtain
Of the coming snow or rain,
From the big corn on my toe;
It tells me, surely tells me so.

—*Clarence Emery Allen.*

Paragraphic News

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

"The History of the Black Man By Himself" is the title of a book issued in Cape Town, Africa.

Miss Mattie A. Crews has been appointed Notary Public by Governor of Virginia, for the city of Newport News. She is the first dark-skinned lady in that section to be so recognized.

Miss Gertrude Gibbs, of Mobile, Ala., has been appointed a district superintendent over work for the needle work exhibit to be held in Chicago in September.

It is said that Senator Clark, of New York, who recently underwent an operation is improving, and that it will be at least two weeks before he will be able to leave his apartments.

The Alabama State Baptists Convention which convened at Sheffield, Ala., unanimously accepted the gift of $25,000 offered by John D. Rockfeller, toward building a science hall at Eastlake for Howard College.

J. C. Johnson, cashier of the Grationt State Bank at Darlington, Wis., has been arrested. There is a shortage of $2,000 or more on the accounts.

The Governors of all states have been requested to appoint ten delegates each to attend a national conference upon immigration under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, which is to be held in New York December 6th and 7th.

The bomb which was thrown at the Sultan with the intention of killing him, at Constantinople, exploded about thirty yards from his majesty. The explosion was heard at a great distance and soldiers and many horses in the vicinity were also killed.

Dr. William Bliss, who was one of the oldest physicians of Massachusetts, died at his home at Boston last week, after a long illness.

It is said that one hundred and fifty people are homeless as a result of the flood which was at St. Paul, Minn., and that at least $25,000 will be necessary to relieve them.

The Very Rev. Augustine F. Scinner was installed as bishop of the newly created diocese of Superior, Wis., last Tuesday. A large banquet followed the consecration ceremonies.

United States Senator Mitchell was convicted of using his office of United States Senator to further the law practice of the firm of Mitchell and Tanner of Portland, Ore. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and to six months of penal servitude.

Four bricklayers working on the new court house building at Greensburg, Pa., fell thirty feet. They were probably fatally injured.

A terriffic thunder storm visited Lewis county, N. Y., and the Adirondacks last week. The thunder and the lightning were almost constant.

The Farmers' Bank of Spring Valley, Ohio, a private Bank, owned by George W. Smith, failed last week. The assets are $16,000 and the liabilities are in excess.

Fire in the building at 63-65 Canal street, Chicago, Ill., caused the guests to be almost panic-stricken. The loss on the structure of the building was $20,000 and to the contents $30,000.

The Duchess of Gramont is dead. She belonged to the Rothschild family.

Samuel Harper, father of President Harper, of the University of Chicago, died at that place last Tuesday. He was eighty-seven years of age.

The penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas, has been destroyed by fire. The loss was about $50,000.

George Prescott, walking delegate of the National Teamsters' Union, at New York, was shot last Monday, and will probably die. He was trying to bring a strike to a peaceful ending.

The Congress of Venezuela has ratified the contract made by the government with Senor C. Madeuno, for the establishment of the National Bank of Venezuela.

While a number of men were working in the Band Headimne at Banf, N. N. T., three of them were killed by an explosion of dynamite. The bodies of the men were blown to pieces.

Ex-Representative H. W. Ogden was found dead at 2 o'clock last Sunday at his home at Benton, Bossier Parish, La. His death was due to congestion.

The entire crew which was composed of twenty-one men of stevedors and deck hands of the steamer Allan Joy of Bridgeport, N. Y., have been arrested. They are charged with the theft of small articles from freight packages. Some of the stolen goods are said to have been found.

The oil tanks of the Texas Company, of Humble, Texas, covering an area of three quarters of a mile, were still boiling and bubbling last Tuesday under the great heat of the burning oil. The fire burned all last Sunday night. The fire was started by lightning.

While George W. Hennessey, for seven years keeper of the United States life-saving station, at Spring Lake, N. J., was about to be pronounced physically perfect, after rigid government examination by a physician last Monday, he dropped dead.

A JUST REBUKE.

Prof. J. D. Baltimore, of the Armstrong Manual Training School, and one of the best known citizens of Washington, is a man of great ability. He is the only colored man in the public schools and indeed in this city who is regarded as a first-class engineer. A few days ago he entered the large establishment of Mr. Thomas Summerville, at 316 13th street, N. W., and stood for a moment to be waited on. A white man entered just behind him and the white clerk asked the white man what he wanted. In the meantime he turned to Prof. Baltimore and said: "Old man, what do you want?" Prof. Baltimore remarked to him: "Sir, I do not allow any man to address me in such familiar terms." He walked back and inquired for Mr. Summerville and stated to him what the man said. What took place you can imagine later on. The white man was discharged that evening and Prof. Baltimore was asked by Mr. Summerville to send him two smart and honest colored boys. He sent him four and to his surprise Messrs. Clifton Diggs and Jerome Taylor, two young colored boys, were selected from the four he sent. It pays to be manly and at the same time respectable. It is quite evident that Mr. Summerville doesn't allow gentlemen to be insulted even if they are colored. Prof. Baltimore left the city last evening for Baltimore, Md., and from there he will take an extended western trip, to be gone until September.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY DENTAL COLLEGE.

The friends of Howard University Dental College will be pleased to learn that Dostors Frederic P. Barrier, James A. Godfrey and Roscoe C. Wormley, Class '05, successfully passed the recent examination of the District of Columbia Board of Dental Examiners;, Jacob A. Emerson, Class '04, and Thomas A. Stevens, Class '03, the North Carolina and Virginia Boards, respectively.

Not a failure has been registered against the College.

It might be well to call attention to the bright future open to first-class colored dentists, such as are yearly graduated by Howard University. The demand is much greater than the supply. Nearly every week requests are sent to the Secretary, asking that a dentist be sent to this or that city. The reason for this condition is two-fold: (1) the scarcity of colored dentists, and (2) the prejudice of white dentists, who do not care for colored patients and, in some places, will not treat them. Hence it would be wise on the part of our young men about to enter the professional field to carefully consider the advantages Dentistry offers them for a successful career.

WETMORE WINS.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 23.
(Special to THE BEE.)

Hon. J. Douglass Wetmore of this place, the great negro lawyer, has won. The "Jim Crow" car law has been declared unconstitutional by the court. All Jacksonville is rejoicing.

The Avery Jim Crow Car Law

ATTORNEY WETMORE HAS ANOTHER NEGRO ARRESTER FOR RIDING IN WHITE SECTION OF CAR.

FUN CREATED BY ARREST.

Colored Conductor Was Not Next and Went at the Passenger with Determination.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 20, 1905.

When the next term of the Criminal Court convenes, County Solicitor Bryan may have a case against a colored man charged with violating the Avery street-car law, an artest having been made yesterday of a colored man who was riding in the white section of one of the cars on the North Jacksonville Street Car Company.

The arrest was instigated by Attorney Douglas Wetmore for the purpose of a test case. This is the second arrest on warrants sworn out before Justice Willard, but in the other case the County Solicitor threw it out of court on the ground that the Jacksonville Electric Company was not complying with the law, the Solicitor holding that the law compelled the company to have screens or compartments for their cars, and that the mere designation of seats was not sufficient.

But in this case the street car company has screens attached to the back of the seat next to the last seat of each car which pulls up for about two feet. The one seat thus partitioned off from the rest is designated for white passengers, this line being patronized almost exclusively by colored passengers.

Conductor Not Posted.

Yesterday, acting under instructions of the attorney, Andrew Patterson, a colored man, took the seat reserved for the whites, and when the conductor ordered him to take the seats provided for colored passengers he refused to do so. There was an amusing incident in connection with the arrest. There are none but colored motormen and conductors on this line, and the colored conductor was not posted as to the agreement between the attorney and the passenger. The conductor is J. A. Mason, a well-known colored man of Jacksonville, who upon this occaison was taking advantage of the law, which gave him police powers. It was the first time since the city went under the government provided by the famous House bill No. 4 that a colored man in Jacksonville has had the power of police, and Mason used it. To make matters worse, Patterson was told to ride in the white compartment by the attorney, and he thought that he must stay there under all hazards. The result of the lack of undersanding all round was, there was a mad conductor and a belligerent passenger on the car. The car stops in front of the office of Justice Willard, and the prisoner was delivered to the very door of justice while on the car and by the conductor.

Held Under Nominal Bond.

Justice Willard received the prisoner, and serevd the warrant, which had been prepared against him. The warrant was read, and the case was set for this morning at 11.30 o'clock. Patterson was put under a nominal bond for his appearance in court.

Another incident connected with the case was that the colored people along the route of the car jeered Patterson for riding in the Jim Crow section. On that line the colored passengers believe that they have the best end of the bargain. They regard that as a line for them and the fact that "the poor white trash" has to take a seat in the rear, leads them to believe that the tables are reversed on this line in their favor. Naturally, when they saw a man of their color riding in the Jim Crow section of the car they called him down strong. Patterson had to explain all after his arrest, so as not to be ostracized from Jacksonville's bon ton colored society, in which he conspicuously moves.

It is understood that if Justice Willard holds Patterson this morning, that his attorney will go before Judge Call on a writ of habeas corpus, and plead that the law is defective, and that it is also unconstitutional. The case will probably go before Judge Call this week.

G. A. R. NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.
Denver, Col., Sept. 4-7.
VERY LOW RATES.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Tickets on sale August 29th to September 2nd, and valid for return passage to reach original starting point prior to midnight of September 15th, 1905.

For details as to rates, routes and extension of final return limit, call on any ticket agent, B. & O. R. R.

SAN PEDRO BREAKWATER.

Stupendous Piece of Work That Is Being Done by the United States Government.

On the coast of southern California, about 600 miles south of San Francisco, lies the port of San Pedro—a port, that is, when the weather happens to be good, says the Search-Light. For five years past the United States government has been engaged on a stupendous piece of work, whose purpose is to make San Pedro a safe and capacious harbor refuge. To effect this and afford secure anchorage for vessels of all sizes, the inner harbor needed to be dredged and an outer harbor constructed. The latter is being done by the building of an immense breakwater, second to none in size, a huge wall of rock 64 feet high, 190 feet wide at base and 20 feet on top, and extending two-thirds of a mile into the ocean.

This work, begun in 1900, is now well under way. During the past year 1,600,000 tons of stone were laid, rough stone being used for the bottom and well smoothed ones for the top, laid in regular courses, but without mortar, the purpose being to give it a well-finished look. A double-track trestle extends outward, built on piles and 11,000 feet long. On this is a railroad, extending inward to the quarries, where 2,000 tons of stone are shipped daily.

There are great cranes along the trestle, which seize the blocks of granite—those of the superstructure weighing eight to ten tons—and lower them to their allotted places. The completion of this work, which will cost about $5,000,000, will give San Pedro, and indirectly Los Angeles, a harbor of refuge of over one mile square, and deep enough for the largest vessels.

WARSHIPS ON STORMY SEA

Great Vessels Are Often Carried Away and Lost When Hurricanes Rage.

Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet, in its delay in sailing for its point of attack, bears some resemblance to the Spanish Armada. The comparison is strengthened, says the New York World of recent date, by the report from Amoy that a typhoon had damaged the Russian ships and scattered the smaller of them, for two-thirds of the "Invincible" Armada of 130 ships were lost in storms.

The Spanish and Russian navies are not the only ones that have suffered from the natural perils of the sea. On the night of November 26, 1703, seven British warships, carrying upward of 1,000 men and 470 guns, were lost on the coast of England. In October, 1780, 15 British warships, mounting 482 guns, were lost in a hurricane in the West Indies.

In March, 1889, three American and three German warships were driven ashore at Apia, Samoa, and lost with about 150 men.

Aside from these instances of the loss of several vessels in a particular storm there are innumerable instances of the destruction of single warships.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY TEST

Novel Experiment to Be Made During Eclipse of the Sun Next August.

One of the novelties to be attempted at the eclipse of the sun on August 30 next is to apply color photography to the observation so that a record can be made of the appearance of the chromosphere and corona. The plan, says the Search-Light, is to employ the three-color process, where screens of different colors are used with three different plates, each screen cutting off light of various colors, so that when positives from the three plates are made and used with light of a color corresponding to the screen the resulting picture has the colors of the original.

For the eclipse photographs a camera with three lenses and three screens will probably be employed, as it is necessary that the exposures shall be made simultaneously. As the plates are sensitive to the different colors in different degrees there will be a properly adjusted diaphragm or stop for each lens, so that the same time of exposure will suffice for all. The color phenomena of a total eclipse of the sun are considered most beautiful, and great interest attaches to this method of reproducing them.

To Scare Away Crows.

I can give a sure preventive against corn pulling by the black rogues. I had tried all sorts of devices, and was rigging a scarecrow, when a gawky came along and said "Tie ears of corn to the tops of poles around your field, and the crows won't stay nigh it." I said: "They will eat the corn, and you and they will both laugh at me." I tried the plan, however, and sure enough they looked at those poles and went away and stayed. I suppose it was on the same principle as that of the Trojan warrior who said: "I most fear the Greeks when offering gifts."—E. P. Powell, in Suburban Life.

Logical Conclusion.

Towne—You don't appear to consider my opinions very valuable.

Browne—Well, you don't seem to think so either.

"Why?"

"If you did you wouldn't give them so freely."—Chicago Journal.

Going to Extremes.

Guggins (oracularly)—I don't think you're wise in procrastinating in the matter. "Never put off till to-morrow," is my motto, you know!

Muggins (scornfully)—And always go to bed with your clothes on, I suppose!—N. Y. Times.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Siam is negotiating for a loan of $20,000,000 for internal improvements.

Two thousand copies of a pamphlet by Tolstoi against militarism have been destroyed by the Berlin police.

Damascus is to have an electric works and an electric railroad. The working capital of the company is $1,250,000.

Priceless art treasures, pictures and a library have been destroyed by fire at the Castle of Lichtenwalde, near Chemnitz.

Initial steps are already being taken at Antwerp for the organization of a universal exhibition to be held there in 1913.

The fashion of blacking out the betting news in the newspapers on file in the public libraries is spreading in England.

A "hat shop" was opened in London by Countess Fabricotti, recently. Liveried footmen handed around tea and cakes.

It has been discovered that the high prices offered for horses by the Russians last winter caused the theft of many animals from the Chinese imperial stables. The stolen horses were sold to the Russians for cavalry mounts.

Plans to build electric street car lines in Peking have aroused a great protest from the natives, who say the cars would be very harmful to the poor, as large numbers of coolies now make a living by hauling passengers in rickshaws or on wheelbarrows.

"What do you think of feeding horses on goose eggs?" asks an Australian backwoodsman. "That was done by a party who were stuck up on the Adelaide during the wet season. The natives used to bring in canoeloads of eggs, which were broken into buckets and supplied to the horses."

One of the departments of Glasgow's municipal street car system is providing private early morning cars for bringing home dance parties. A car requisitioned for such a purpose comes at any required hour to the point nearest the place where the dance is being held and takes the dancers to any desired points on the road.

A smart-looking Jap named Herbert Kalam Kentwell, at Bow street, was committed, says the London Chronicle, for extradition to Hawaii on the charge of embezzling about $6,000 belonging to the Hawaiian Trust Investment company. An officer traveled 10,000 miles to give evidence of identification and to take the prisoner back.

RAILWAY RUMOR.

Seven shillings a day has been adopted by the New South Wales government as a minimum wage to railway laborers.

Smoking has only been permitted in English railway carriages since 1846. On certain foreign lines smoking is so general that carriages are apart for non-smokers, and so labeled.

On the railways of the United Kingdom there are one locomotive and 36 vehicles per mile of line. In the United States there is only one per four miles of railway, and 36 vehicles per mile.

The Northern of France Railway company gives dowries to daughters of all its servants, provided the father or mother has been five years in the service of the company, and has a salary of less than £125 a year. Each bride must be between the ages of 17 and 30, and the marriage portion amounts to about £21.

The rapidity with which electric invention has progressed is shown forcibly by the fact that every indication points to the adoption of the electric locomotive before it is 20 years old as the means by which the traffic of two of the greatest railroads in the world into the largest city in the western hemisphere will be handled.

George H. Daniels told a gathering of railway and steamship men in New York the other evening that before many more years shall have passed trains between this city and the eastern metropolis will leave the terminals every two hours and travel 100 miles an hour. He added reflectively that under such circumstances the train dispatcher will be a more important person than now even.

NATURALISTIC NOTATIONS.

A bee can carry twice its own weight in honey or wax.

Spiders, in proportion, are several times as strong as lions.

When a fish loses any of its scales, by a wound or other means, they are never renewed.

Bees are said to have such a hatred for objects of a dark color that black chickens have been stung, while white ones of the same brood were untouched.

The red grouse is the only really British bird we possess. All other birds found in the United Kingdom are common to Europe and parts of Asia. The red grouse is found nowhere outside the British isles, except where it has been exported.

SAPIENT SENTENCES.

The real reformer begins with himself.

We usually profit most from the sermon that touches our raw spots.

The man who looks at the world through self always has a blurred vision.

It has come to pass that there is a vast difference between appealing to law and appealing to justice.

One way to foolishly waste time is to spend to-day planning to do to-morrow what should have been done yesterday.

Stafford's Drug Store,

TWENTIETH AND K STREETS, N. W.

HAVE YOU TRIED STAFFORD'S CORN SALVE? IT REMOVES THE CORN WITHOUT PAIN; TRY IT—10c.

A FULL LINE OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

I can save you 50 per cent discount on all prescriptions—You don't have to take them where the Doctor tells you.—You have paid him the prescription is yours. Have it filled where you get Fresh goods compounded by licensed men only and where you are not robbed.

THE BEE is for sale at this place.

JOS. BUSH,

1731 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest.

WINES & LIQUORS, MONASTERY BEER BY THE CASE AND FANCY CANNED GOODS.

PRICES FOR A FEW STANDARD BRANDS:

Dewar's Scotch	$1.15	Gordon Gin	$0.95
Plymouth Gin	.95	Black and White Scotch	1.25
Grey Friar rye, Full qt.	1.00	Hunter rye, per bottle	1.00
Wilson whiskey	1.00	Cascade	1.00
Trimble	.00	Old Overholt	.90
Paul Jones	.95	Booth Tom Gin	1.15
Canadine Club	1.25	French Vermont	.70
Thompson	1.00	Maryland Rye	1.00
Port & Sherry Wine	.25	Apple Brandy	.35

All beers on ice ready for use

Richard's Shoe Store

1229 Pa Avenue

We beg to announce to the men of Washington that we have opened a strictly high grade shoe store at the above address.

All of our shoes are made by the Williams & Kneeland Shoe Company, of Boston, Mass., Makers of the finest shoes for men.

We desire to call your special attention to our line at $3.50. All the newest shapes, including the popular Stag-last Oxfords in all leathers—Patent Colt, Russet Calf, Tans, Blacks, &c.

BETTER GRADES AT $4.00 & $5.00. YOUR INSPECTION INVITED

SHOES SHINED FREE.

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We're going to do a week's business in one day—by offering one of the grandest treats you men of Washington have ever had put before you. Our regular $20 and $22.50 Spring fabrics—all the new shades in the newest cloths—fit perfect—finish perfect too order

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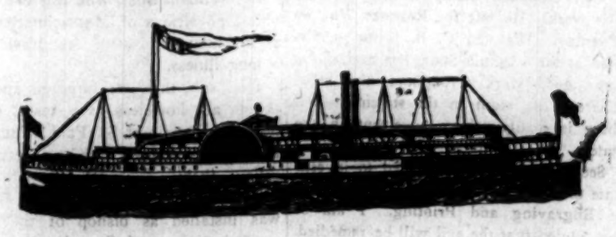

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Sober 21 Years; Gets $5,000.

Having made good a resolve not to touch liquor in any form until after he was 21 years old, John M. Johnson was recently presented with $5,000 by his grandfather, J. M. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind. The promise was made when Mr. Johnson was a little boy, and the fact that he so successfully battled the temptation of youth and college life to win the prize has won for him many congratulations.

Wins $2,000 in Half Hour.

All speed records for breach-of-promise trials were broken in the court of common pleas when Miss Myrtle B. Goodsite, a Sandusky (O.) dressmaker, secured a verdict of $2,000 against Frank Link. It took five minutes to hear the testimony and the charge to the jury, and 30 minutes later the jury returned the verdict. Link married Miss Welter, and Miss Goodsite then sued.

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NEW USE FOR VESUVIUS.

Dynamite Gunboat Has Been Refitted and Is Now a Torpedo Training Ship.

Boston.—The United States ship Vesuvius, once the only dynamite gunboat in any navy, which in the Spanish war frightened many Spanish soldiers and sailors at Santiago, will go into commission again in a few days at the Charlestown navy yard.

She is a dynamite cruiser no longer, her new designation being a torpedo training ship. She will be stationed at the torpedo station at Newport. About $200,000 has been expended at the local yard in refitting the ship for her new work. About all that remains of the old fittings are her hull and engines, and these have been thoroughly overhauled and are entirely new in many parts. The work of rebuilding and refitting has been in progress about a year.

The ship, a "white elephant" of the navy, will at last be of some practical service, it is now said. She has been tied up at the Charlestown navy yard since her return from the campaign in Cuba. The navy department has been considering what could be done with the craft to make her of some service, and probably a hundred plans for converting her were considered before the torpedo instruction ship idea was decided upon.

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†4.00 p.m. Coaches to Philadephia
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*8.00 p.m. Coaches to Philadelphia.
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BOON FOR TIRED HUSBANDS

New York Supreme Court Decides They Need Not Take Wives to Theater in Evening.

New York.—Justice McC[illegible] of the state supreme court, has handed down a decision which should be hailed with joy by married men who work hard and who are too tired to take their wives to the theater in the evening. He says that no blame can attach to them if they refuse to accompany their better halves to places of amusement under those circumstances.

The decision was made in dismissing the complaint in the suit for separation brought by Lillian Blum against her husband, Jacob Blum. The defendant is the head of the New York Trousers company. In her complaint the wife alleges cruelty and abandonment. Louis Steckler, counsel for the husband, denied that the charges were true, and in the trial in April brought witnesses to prove that the defendant had always been a model husband. The wife asked for $15 per week alimony, which is also denied.

One of the charges of ill-treatment made by the wife was that her husband did not accompany her to places of amusement or recreation and had prevented her from taking any vacation. As to this charge, the opinion says:

"This defendant is an exceptionally hardworking man. The hours of each day's labor were from 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m., and as late one day in each week as midnight, thus prohibiting him personally from attending entertainments or escorting his family to places of amusement; but from that fact it is difficult to see that any censure should be meted out to him for his alleged neglect of the plaintiff in that direction."

CUPID'S CABLE CODE WINS.

Love's Underocean Messages Are Followed by a Wedding in Romance of Three Continents.

New York.—A romance involving use of code of deep sea cables, with ends in British Columbia, Australia, and Europe, has culminated in the marriage at Sound Beach, Conn., of Miss Daisy Bladworth and Paul Sidney Couldrey. The bride is a daughter of George H. Bladworth, head of the patetrn-making company in New York, and the bridegroom the junior member of the Liverpool firm of Alexander, Hild, Stewart & Co.

Miss Bladworth and Mr. Couldrey first met aboard the Cunarder Umbria in May, 1904.

Before the couple parted it was arranged that they should meet and return to America together. He had proposed several times, but to no purpose.

When he went to British Columbia his oft repeated question was still a matter of trouble, but he had a secret cable and telegraph code which he and Miss Bladworth had agreed upon. Then the cables and the telegraph came in for their part of the courtship.

The mails were not rapid enough for Couldrey when it became a necessity for him to hasten from British Columbia to Australia last winter. He informed Miss Bladworth of the fact by wire, and also sent a pleading request for an affirmative answer to his oft put question. It arrived by the secret cable.

COOKING INVENTIONS LEAD

Nearly 3,600 Contrivances Have Been Patented in England in Past 48 Year—Umbrellas Rank Second.

London.—The classification of sealed patents at the patent office rendered necessary by the act which came into operation on January 1 last has shown that the inventiveness of the human mind can be classified in 146 sections.

Cooking, it appears, has brought forth in 48 years 3,575 patented inventions, an average of 73 every year. Umbrellas have been the subject of 1,475 inventions, or an average of 30 per annum. Hats run umbrellas very close, with 1,411 specifications since 1855.

Invention runs in periodic grooves. Thus 1896 and 1897 reflected the enormous development in cycles. Now the motor vehicle industry is engaging many ingenious minds. So marked is the development of this industry that the total number of British inventions in this department has doubled since 1900.

For half a century the uppermost problem, as indicated by the trend of invention, has been that of locomotion.

That inventiveness is on the increase is evidenced by the fact that last year 15,089 patents were sealed. Ten years ago the number was less than 12,000, and in 1884 the total only reached 3,721.

LIMBURGER TOO LOUD.

Hazleton, Pa., Board of Health Satisfactorily Solves an Annoying Problem.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The board of health of Hazleton has successfully wrestled with an unusual and amusing condition. Neighbors had complained of the odor of the cheese store kept by Alexander Kirsch. They said the limburger and other brands were so bad that they could not stand it. Kirsch contended that he had a right to keep and sell cheese. City Attorney J. H. Bigelow declared the business legitimate and should be permitted if it does not cause injury to health and property.

The board of health then visited the store and found it in good condition, but odorous. It was finally agreed to have an air shaft erected in the rear of the store and to keep the front window open, causing a draft to drive the odor into the air shaft and dissipate it high in the air.

Auto Not at Fault.

It isn't the automobile that ought to be abolished, says the Memphis Commercial-Appeal, it's the rich chauffeur.

NEBRASKA IS RICH.

FARMERS ARE RUSHING INTO THE BANKING BUSINESS.

Nearly All Institutions in the State Started During Last Three Years Have Had Capital Furnished by Tillers of the Soil.

Lincoln, Neb.—A computation made by the state banking board the other day discloses the fact that the majority of the stockholders in the 521 state banks of Nebraska, meaning the banks in the smaller towns, are farmers. Practically all the banks started in the past three years have had their capital furnished by farmers.

The high prices that wheat and corn have brought and the bountiful character of the hay crops have made big money for most of the farmers. More of them than ever have retired from active life and turned over their farms to the boys in the past year.

At the agricultural bureau it is estimated that $25 an acre is a fair average of production for most of the farms, and this does not take into account the money for poultry, eggs and butter fat, which is usually sufficient to maintain a family. Some of the money has gone into blooded stock, some has found its way east through being deposited in banks that have been lending their surplus to New York, Chicago and Boston, and there is a whole lot that has evidently been hidden away.

The bank commissioner of Kansas is quoted as saying that while there is no way of getting accurate figures, he has reason to believe that there is as much money hidden in socks and under carpets or buried or carried as is on deposit, and Commissioner Royce, of Nebraska, agrees with this opinion. He has noticed that where farmers have started banks, the cash on hand or on deposit in other banks does not often show signs of decrease, and the only explanation is that the money deposited has been dug out of hiding places.

The last quarterly report showed $107,000,000 on deposit in all of the banks of the state, including national. If as much more is in pocketbooks or buried this would give a per capita of nearly $210 in Nebraska.

Several instances are related of how young men of ambition in Lincoln and Omaha, with training in the banking business, have gone out into some country town and induced active and retired farmers to furnish the principal portion of their capital. They were unknown in most cases to the men to whom they applied, but their recommendations and the profitable character of the business secured for them all the money they needed.

One successful young man said that he found the farmers fairly itching to get into the banking business. One of these banks, started out in southwestern Nebraska, numbers 14 former populists in its list of stockholders. They are all republicans now, and they find nothing so reprehensible about the banking business.

Country banking has become very profitable. Six per cent. dividends are the smallest reported. In one case, where the owner was manager, and combined real estate and stock buying with banking, a clear gain of 85 per cent. was noted in two years. Fifteen and 20 per cent. dividends are common.

INSURED AGAINST THIEVES

New York Hotel Proprietors Devise Plan to Protect Themselves on Patrons' Losses.

New York.—Proprietors of prominent hotels in Manhattan, including the Waldorf-Astoria, have hit upon a new scheme to protect themselves against the many robberies of patrons that have been committed of late and that seem to be constantly growing in number.

While the plan will not aid in the apprehension of the thieves, which has always been hard to accomplish, it will guarantee the hotel men against losses, which in several instances, it is said, have amounted to from $10,000 to $20,000 a year.

With the cooperation of several of the larger insurance companies a system to be known as "landlords' liability insurance" has been framed, by which, upon payment of premiums, hotelkeepers receive policies for any amount they may see fit to ask. The plan, of course, is along the lines of burglary and other insurance, except that in this case it meets a peculiar hardship by returning money that has been already paid out without consideration.

Under the existing law a hotel proprietor is responsible to each patron to the amount of $500 when the patron has been robbed in the place, and as in a majority of cases the booty is not recovered the amount is a clear loss to the hotelkeeper.

Under the new plan the insurance will be regulated by the number of rooms in a hotel.

Prophecy of the Scorchers.

Mother Shipton's prophecy was long held to be a remarkable forecast, but it is now pointed out that Nahum some thousands of years ago outdid her in his vision of the modern automobile. In Nahum, ii., 4, appear these words: "The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall jostle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like the lightnings."

Hens Recover Stolen Money.

Hens at Baraboo, Wis., the other day scratched up $1,000 in notes, bills and other negotiable paper which was stolen from the Prairie du Sac bank in a robbery two years ago. The papers had evidently been brought to Baraboo and hidden under an elevator in an old bill book, where they remained till unearthed and scratched into the street beside the elevator.

SHOWS GOOD GROWTH

ENGLAND'S TRADE WITH HER COLONIES INCREASING.

While Exports to Foreign Countries Decrease, Report Shows Those to Possessions of Empire Grow Steadily.

London.—A striking development in England's colonial trade is shown in a board of trade blue book recently issued.

Since 1900 there has been a continuous increase in the exports from the United Kingdom to the colonies, while imports have recovered in a remarkable manner from the setback encountered in 1901 and 1902, and are now £15,000,000 better than in the former year.

The total trade of the United Kingdom and the colonies was just under £232,000,000 last year, and of the increase £14,000,000 is represented by imports of articles of food and drink.

Imports from British possessions have risen in these five years to the value of £10,377,000, and England's exports to them have gone up steadily by £17,500,000.

A more striking fact is that England's export trade to the colonial part of the empire is increasing while her export trade to foreign countries is decreasing.

The volume of imports from foreign countries, as distinguished from the colonies, keeps on steadily growing. Since 1900 it has increased to £17,585,980, while British exports to foreign countries, though higher in value in 1904 than in any of the preceding three years, are still £7,983,951 below the total reached in 1900.

England has been drawing less of its raw material from the colonies since 1900, when the value was a little more than £51,000,000, while it is now less than £48,500,000.

The colonies, however, have been supplying the home country with more food and drink, the amount under this head having increased from £42,370,000 in 1900 to £56,440,000 last year.

An increase in the manufactured goods supplied in competition with home work, from £128,270,000 to £165,160,000 in five years, has gone entirely to foreign countries.

Analyzing on corresponding lines the total export of goods manufactured in the United Kingdom, an increase from £228,800,000 to £243,820,000 in five years is found, but it is the colonial consumers England has to thank for the whole of it. Colonial requirements of home manufactures have risen from £81,940,000 in 1900 to £98,370,000 last year, while the requirements of foreign countries have slightly diminished, the exact fall in value being £1,400,000, or from £146,857,000 to £145,440,000, but the value was much below the latter total in 1903, 1902 and 1901.

WAR ON PRAIRIE DOGS.

Ferrets Are Exterminating Animals Which Have Become a Pest in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan.—Residents of western counties of Kansas say that an animal known as the black-footed ferret is putting an end to the prairie dog pest. Instances are cited by D. E. Lantz, field agent of the State Agricultural college, in a recent report on Kansas mammals. The ferret made its appearance in Kansas only about two years ago, but Mr. Lantz had found instances where five or six of them drove all the prairie dogs out of a county. Mr. Lantz says of the ferret:

"It is much larger than an ordinary weasel, has a very long body and is of a soiled, yellowish-brown color, with a black patch on the forehead, including the eyes and extending downward to the tip of the nose. It is closely furred, and its feet are covered with hair above and below. The feet and legs are black, as is also about two inches of the tip of the tail. The ferret is found in the western third of Kansas and as far out as the Rocky mountains. Its food consists of rabbits and prairie dogs. It has come to be known in the western part of the state as the prairie-dog ferret."

KING OF LOBSTERS CAUGHT

Monster of the Crustacean Family Tips the Beam at More Than Twenty-Five Pounds.

Boston.—The "king of lobsters" has arrived at Commercial wharf from Dennysville, Me., consigned to James A. Young & Co., wholesale lobster dealers. It is the largest ever seen in Boston, and tips the scales at 25½ pounds. Lobstermen place two more pounds to this weight as an allowance for shrinkage, as the lobster has been out of water for two days. Photographed beside an ordinary-sized lobster of 2½ pounds and 10½ inches long, the king looks like the monarch he certainly is.

Mr. Young, who is an expert on lobsters, places the king's age at five years, as it is evident that he shed his shell last year. There are no barnacles on the lobster, showing it to be comparatively an infant of the crustacean family. It is believed that, if allowed two years more in the sea, it would have weighed 35 pounds.

King Lobster was sold to Shattuck & Jones of Faneuil Hall market, who will have him mounted at an expense of $75.

The Supreme Test.

A European scientist has discovered that fear is caused by a germ which may be killed by inoculation. He will probably find that his theory is wrong when he inoculates a woman and then turns a mouse loose in the room.

The Only Ripple.

A shortage in the Maine spruce gum crop is reported. Otherwise the affairs of the nation seem to be going as smoothly as could be expected at this time.

THE LITERARY FIELD.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet has had made at an enormous expense an edition de luxe of the manuscript of "Hyperion." The edition is limited to one copy and that copy will be placed in her library.

Miss Ethel Bret Harte, daughter of the famous writer of early California life, will devote herself to concert work because her father's estate at his death was too small to support his family.

A London publisher received the manuscript of a novel written, from beginning to end, in verse. Curious, he read it and found it not at all a bad story; so good, indeed, that he is willing to print it if the author will translate it into English prose.

A. E. Houseman, professor of Latin in the University college, London, is a writer of verses which have won praise from able critics. He consistently refuses to accept pay for his work. An American magazine recently printed fragments from a book he printed and sent him a check, which was returned with thanks.

Marie Corelli seems to find something amiss at home. She has noticed that "among the English upper classes there has been growing of late years a disregard for all that is truly sincere and honorable, and a callous frivolity to take its place." She further laments the disappearance of the sterling virtues of mental and moral stability and weight which were once the Englishman's pride."

The late Jules Verne relied chiefly on his reading and his imagination for the material for his stories. To prepare himself for his "Five Weeks in a Balloon" he made a single ascent, lasting an hour. He wrote glowing descriptions of India and other remote countries, though his travels never took him beyond the Mediterranean regions. One of his favorite authors was Sterne, whose "Sentimental Journey" was the joy of his youth. Another favorite was James Fenimore Cooper, whose 30 volumes he read over and over again.

"Gyp" is the pseudonym of Sibylle Gabrielle Marie Antoinette De Riquetti De Mirabeau, Countess De Martel De Janville. "Gyp" is also known as "Bob." She writes and caricatures. Many dozen books has she written as "Gyp" and illustrated as "Bob." This remarkable woman is the grandniece of Mirabeau, orator of the French revolution, and was born in 1850. In 1869 she was married to Count De Martel. She first wrote for La Vie Parisienne, and most of her novels have first appeared there. She is remarkable for the way in which she depicts society and has had many would-be imitators in New York. Her novels are witty, but unfit for the family circle.

MITES OF MERRIMENT.

Mrs. Waunta Coyne—"The parrot talks all the time." Mr. Coyne—"Yes, but he never asks for money."

"Mrs. Watts Trumps didn't attend the last session of the whist club, did she?" "No; she can't talk very well yet with her new set of false teeth."

"No," said Mrs. Housekeep, "my husband is not at home. He's out hunting, as usual." "Hunting? Why, this is the close season—" "He's hunting a cook. That season is always open."

Growell (in cheap restaurant)—"Here, waiter! Are these mutton or pork chops?" Waiter—"Can't you tell by the taste?" "No." "Then what difference does it make what they are?"

Proprietor of Traveling Menagerie—"Are you used to looking after horses and other animals?" Applicant for Job—"Yessir. Been used to 'orses all my life." "What steps would you take if a lion got loose?" "Good long uns, mister!"

"All the room in a sleeping car appears to be used for the passengers," said the inquisitive old gentleman to the Pullman porter. "Where are your quarters?" "Well, suh," was the answer, "Ah totes 'em in a suit case till we comes to de end ob de trip, an' den Ah invests 'em in real estate."

Mrs. Mudge—"I do admire the women you draw, Mr. Penink. They are so beautiful and so refined! Tell me, who is your model?" (Mrs. Mudge rises in Mrs. Penink's opinion.) Penink—"Oh, my wife always sits for me." Mrs. Mudge (with great surprise)—"You don't say so! Well, I think you're one of the cleverest men I know!" (Mrs. Penink's opinion of Mrs. Mudge falls below zero.)

THE GENERAL DRIFT.

Alderman Hamburger, of New York city, has been in office three and a half years, and has married 6,000 people.

Alexis Sergevitch Suvonin, editor of the Novoe Vremya, now 70, has been for years the greatest figure in the Russian journalistic world.

Joseph Davis, a desperate robber, saturated with kerosene a bale of jute in the jute mill of the state prison, San Quentin, Cal., the other day, and set fire to it. The fire was put out after a short but hard fight.

A remarkable instance of longevity and one probably without parallel in Maine, if not in New England, is illustrated in the family of Mrs. Deborah Chase, of Chase Lake. Mrs. Chase is 84 years old, in excellent health, and has ten living children, the youngest being 45 years old. The only death in this family for a period of 50 years was that of Mr. Chase, about 30 years ago. There are 25 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren.

BRIDE LEFT AS A LEGACY.

Aged Couple Impose Strange Trust on Beneficiary, But Young Woman Rejects Him.

London.—When Farmer John Wren lay dying at Coolcar, County Longford, he bequeathed his comfortable farm in an unusual manner. He was childless, and he willed that on his widow's death the farm should go to Patrick MacCarthy, "under the condition (he wrote) that within one year after my death he contract marriage, and come to live in my house at Coolcar, with Rose Anne Reilly, daughter of Philip Reilly, of Toneygarden."

Wren and his wife died within a short while of each other last year, and Patrick MacCarthy proceeded to carry out the trust reposed in him. There were difficulties in the way, for Miss Reilly had gone to America.

Three times Patrick MacCarthy voyaged across the Atlantic to ask her to marry him and so fulfill the terms of their benefactor's will. But each time Miss Reilly declined, and Patrick had finally to return to the home at Coolcar without a wife.

The question of the ownership of the farm now arose, as old Wren laid it down that it should go to Miss Reilly's brother if the marriage did not take place. The Irish master of the rolls, however, has laid it down that, as Patrick MacCarthy did all in his power to fulfill the conditions of the will by going to America after the bride named for him, he was not to blame because the marriage did not take place.

The interesting legal decision then is that the farm remains the property of MacCarthy, and he can now install a bride of his own choice in Coolcar.

CROP OF SILVER FOXES.

Valuable Alaska Fur Animals to Be Taken to Montana and Raised on the Ranch.

Livingston, Mont.—Joseph J. Harrison, of Philadelphia, who is connected with a fur corporation, is in this city for the purpose, he says, of studying the climatic conditions of Park county, with a view to establishing a farm for the breeding of silver foxes in this locality. He says the company he represents already has such a farm in Alaska, but the company wishes to experiment with the fur of animals bred in a milder climate.

"Of small animals," said Mr. Harrison, discussing the project, "by far the most valuable pelt is that of the nearly extinct silver fox. The company I represent makes a business of breeding animals for their pelts; but until a short time ago we never attempted to raise the silver fox, as the animal is very difficult to capture and as it usually does not thrive in captivity. We have, however, a small number of the little animals on an Alaskan farm. It has been suggested that perhaps a finer quality of fur could be raised in a milder climate, and it seems to me that the conditions in Park country are favorable for the experiment."

MANY RELICS FOUND.

Document Signed by Vancouver, the Great Explorer, Among Old Papers Discovered at Honolulu.

Honolulu.—A letter bearing the signature of George Vancouver, the great explorer, is among the documents found among the archives of Hawaii, by R. C. Lidecker, secretary of the board of archives, who is going through many boxes of old papers and records. It was written in 1794 and is a testimonial left by the explorer with King Kamehameha the Great, testifying to his peaceful disposition and kind treatment of Vancouver and his men. The document is well preserved.

Many other similar relics are being found, among them being numerous treaties with the various powers of the world, by the Hawaiian monarchy. There are also letters signed by the Hawaiian kings of the early part of the last century, showing their allegiance to Great Britain, and one from the First Kamehameha to King George III., telling of the complete conquest of all the Hawaiian group by the island king. Vancouver's letter tells of a meeting of chiefs at which the sovereignty of Great Britain was acknowledged.

CHINAMAN DRIVEN OUT.

Creek Tribal Tax Is Too Much for the Only Celestial in Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Muskogee, I. T.—Because he had to pay $24 Creek tribal tax, Wong Gee, the only Chinese resident of Muskogee, has packed his grip, delivered all laundry intrusted to him, and gone to San Francisco.

He was notified by the police that he must pay up or shut up. The blue suit and brass buttons of the Indian police frightened Wong Gee so badly that he could not talk for some time, but when he regained the power of speech he asked numerous questions, and was finally taken to Treasurer Lyman K. Lane, who is receiving the money.

When Mr. Lane told him the amount of his tax, Wong Gee said as business was dull he would give the treasurer his note. This Mr. Lane refused to accept, unless Secretary Hitchcock would indorse for the Celestial. When Wong disgorged the $24 Mr. Lane asked if he wanted to pay for next year. The Chinaman declined to do so, saying he would return to California, where there were no Creek Indians and no tribal tax.

A Fact Long Known.

Experts say life insurance premiums are too high. They will not have to furnish figures in order to get the policyholders to believe it.

Not Always Last.

A French writer says the czar is the last of his race. Not when his race is for the purpose of getting under the bed.

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FRATERNAL.

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I. O. I. N. I C. of A. F., No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street, east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shephard, worthy president. T. P. Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan, W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Walton's Palace Department, No. 137, of the I. O. N. I. C., of A. F., meets at Baton Rouge, La., the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. Jacob Brown, W. P. P. H. C. Brown, W. C. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew, W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey. W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet at Dafuskie Island, S. C., the first and third Wednesday in each month. T. Frazier, W. P. P.; W. J. Ficklin, W. P.; Amanda Dodge, W. C. S.

The Bee.

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RULE THE ROOST.

Our attention has been called to an article in The Plate Printer entitled "The Printer's Lack of Assistants—The Colored Assistants Rule the Roost—Swarms of Them." Before proceeding to comment on the article we would remark that The Plate Printer is the "official organ of the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of N. A." and is published at 511 Ninth Street, N. W., E. L. Jordan, editor and publisher. The article in question calls attention to an alleged scarcity of plate printers' assistants in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The article goes on to say that this scarcity of assistants is due to the fact that white eligibles furnished by the Civil Service Commission "fail to materialize or report for duty" when they find that they are expected to share their lockers in the dressing room and the privileges of the lunch room with the colored assistants." Continuing the articles says: "The colored girl after she passes the required examination thinks that she is the equal of all others. She knows that the law guarantees to her equal privileges and she assumes a ludicrous dignity. She takes it for granted that she is the butt of all prejudice and consequently she is ever looking for, or making trouble. If a young white lady should accidentally or inadvertently tread on her toes or brush into her when passing, she flares up and plays the innocent aggressor with her insolence and insult. * * * So she goes on day in and day out, strutting about with a chip on her shoulder. * * * There are exceptions, but very few, and this is to be regretted. * * * Such conduct on the part of the colored assistants breeds anything but the feelings that it would be thought that they would study to promote and advance, to wit: amiability and courteesy, which all are entitled to. Politeness costs nothing and the liberal use of it evidences refinement and good breeding. If the colored assistants expect to receive kind and nice treatment they must extend it and a more liberal use of it. Civility on their part would prove good politics. No one can justify themeslves by wounding the feelings of others. Could the colored assistants justly lay a similar charge against the white assistants we would unhesitatingly condemn the latter for the injustice and the ignorance that inspired such a course."

The Plate Printer unconsciously gave away the cause of any friction which may exist when it admits the unwillingness of white girls to work with colored girls, and to share with them the locker and the lunch privileges of the lunch room. Surely no one can blame colored girls because white girls have an unreasonable and unreasoning dislike to working beside them. We know the class of colored girls who work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and we have no hesitation in saying that as a class they are kind, considerate, well-bred and courteous. They are not as a class servile and obsequious, and they unwilingness of white girls to work ground, grovel in the dirt, or crawl in the dust simply to win the tolerance of persons who, though of a lighter hue, are in some cases, at least, their inferiors in education, behavior and good-breeding. We quite agree with the editor of the Plate Printer that politeness costs nothing. It is, however, perfectly absurd to assume that most white people are polite, while most colored people are just the opposite. There are too many impolite persons of all races in the world. If all races could come to the point where they would treat one another with kindness and considerateness, things would be far different in the world. What is wanted in the world is mutual helpfulness, mutual courtesy, mutual politeness and mutual sympathy. No race has a right to expect the members of another race to treat it with special respect and special deference; these things should be reciprocal and not one-sided and unequal. The habit which white people as a class have of looking upon colored people as their inferiors is at the root of all race friction. Let our white fellow citizens try to overcome this habit and we are certain things will jog along all right.

Colored people are anxious to live on good terms with their white neighbors; they want the co-operation, the goodwill and esteem of their white neighbors, but they are not willing to degrade themselves to get these things, and no decent white person ought to want them to. As we said above we go for mutual politeness and mutual respect.

VIRGINIA'S REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We have noticed that nearly every Negro paper in Virginia is saying something about an attempt to make a "Lily-white" Republican party in the state. We do not believe that either Chairman Slemp or Congressman Slemp, or those white men associated with them, are trying to do this. The fault is largely in the attitude of the negro voter; his indifference is likely to create a "lily-white" party without any overt act on the part of the men now controlling affairs in Virginia. The Negroes in Virginia who are registered and can vote, some fifteen or twenty thousand, we are told have been so badly treated that they are perfectly indifferent as to the success of the party in the State.

When Chairman Slemp assumed party leadership the Negroes thought that Agnewism and Bowdenism would disappear and at least some slight recognition would be shown to the faithful Negro voter. But, even under the Slemp regime, father and son, every single office in the state has been greedily swallowed up by white men and not even one political crumb has been allowed the Negro. So the colored voter sees no diffference between Agnew and Bowden, and Slemp and Slemp.

Negro delegates at Roanoke will give no trouble. The Negro will stay at home because he is tired of pulling chestnuts out of the fire.

That Judge Lewis will be renominated is a foregone conclusion, and then the hunt for votes will begin. If the Negro can be awakened and made to vote it will be by using political sagacity of the highest order. Keeping the Negro in the back with the hope of drawing white men to vote the Republican ticket, may be all right, but if this neglect of the Negro vote is so marked as to render the Negro leaders luke warm and indifferent and ten or fifteen thousand Negroes fail to go to the polls, we fail to see how the Republican party will even make a decent showing in the battle of ballots.

What Chairman Slemp must have is votes, not sentiment. Sentiment is all right in its place, but if Chairman Slemp makes no better showing than Chairman Agnew, on the day after the election he will be politically dead and buried and the Agnew-Bowden following will say "I told you so." We advise Chairman Slemp not to leave the Negro voter so far behind that he can't reach him when Judge Lewis needs him.

Again Chairman Slemp ought to look at his sister state, Maryland, where the Republican party is making an organized fight against disfranchisement, while in Virginia it is an open secret that the white Republicans were as anxious to disfranchise the Negro as were the Democrats. The party may yet have to pay for this piece of treachery and who knows how soon?

In conclusion, if Chairman Slemp doesnt make his moves on the political chess board in the most masterful manner he is ont going to defeat, but will involve in his wreck that old line Republican and Virginia gentleman, Judge L. L. Lewis, whose friendship for the Negro no one doubts, but the Negro is so tired of waiting while white men are feasting.

It is said that the Hon. L. P. Summers, just across the river, is the brains of the new party organization. If this be true, that gentleman ought not to lose any time in assuring a half dozen or more Negroes in the different parts of Virginia that the party needs them and has no desire to snub them. The Negro vote is in Eastern Virginia and if that vote can be brought out, it will give the Republicans in western Virginia, beyond the mountains a chance to give the Democrats something to think about and something to do. Now will Col. Slemp, Chairman Slemp and Mr. Summers play real politics, or will they play sentimental politics and go down to defeat and humiliation?

THE BUSINESS LEAGUE AND THE "SIMPLE LIFE."

As a general principle there is no justification or propriety or sense in meddling with people's private lives, tastes, appetites and habits. Every man ought to be free to live his own life, in his own way so far as it does not interfere with his neighbors doing the same thing. For instance, it is nobody's business what a man eats for breakfast; or whether he takes an appetizer before meals; or an "eye-opener" on getting up in the morning; or a "night-cap" on retiring at night; or if he affects pink silk underwear; or a luxurious summer residence in some select and pleasant locality. None of these is the legitimate subject of public discussion or public concern.

But let us suppose a case, if possible, which is an exception to this general rule. Suppose a man is a public teacher and goes about from place to place advising people to be frugal, economical, saving in habits and simple in tastes; suppose that he inveighs aginst extravagance in dress and eating, and puts great emphasis on getting bank accounts and acquiring property; that he recommends a diet of sorghum, sour milk and sow belly; in short, that he is an apostle and expounder of the "simple life." Now, let us suppose that this man who preaches the "simple life" is known to be fond of and actually does indulge himself in the good things of life; that he has epicurean tastes; that he lives expensively, even luxuriously; that he never neglects an opportunity to be the star performer at a banquet; and that as the head of an organization professing to have for its purpose the instructing of a thriftless race in the way of business principles and saving habits, he sends to the country the following notice:

New York, July 18.—A series of entertainments of the most satisfactory kind is being arranged for the delegates of the National Negro Business League, the sixth annual session of which is to be held here next month.

On the afternoon of the first day, there will be an automobile expedition for the visitors; on the second day, a large excursion steamer will carry the delegates up the Hudson; on the evening of the third and last day, a banquet, arranged to eclipse any similar affair ever given here among the colored people, will be tendered the delegates.

The famous Glee Club of the Williams and Walker Company has offered its services for the opening day's session morning and evening. The New Amsterdam Musical Association will render the music on the evening of the banquet.

Many of the most prominent capitalists and philanthropists of New York have become interested and will not only attend, but in every other way will lend their influence toward making the meeting a success.

In a case of this sort would not people remark the variance between the preaching and the practice? The refusal of the preacher to live his own gospel? And would they not also entertain some doubt as to the sincerity of the man who would recommend to people a regimen which he would not adopt in his own case?

Think of it! Automobile expeditions, steamer excursions, vaudeville quartettes and a banquet, "to eclipse any similar affair ever given," announced as features of the National Negro Business League, by Booker T. Washington, the apostle of "the simple life." We do not oppose automobile expeditions, high living, smoking, moderate use of wines etc. We smoke and take a drink when we feel like it (fortunately we don't feel like it very often), and we have no complaint against persons of similar practices. When a man constitutes himself a teacher of the "simple life," he must be prepared to be criticised if his acts in these particulars belie his words.

We have heard many things about the meetings of the Business League that would not look well in print.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

It is quite evident that the condition of the colored man in the country demands serious consideration. Those who once defended him have turned their backs and tell him as Christ told Satan. It is the duty of the colored man to decide for himself whether he is to be the willing slave of the party leaders or whether he should decide for himself the character of men and parties that he should support. Existing conditions show the prejudice of men and discrimination of parties. If he goes to a store to purchase goods he is told that his trade is not wanted. Of course there are exceptions. If he enters certain bar-rooms he is told that his drink will cost him from fifty cents to a dollar. If he rides upon a street car in states where the "Jim-Crow" car law is enforced, he is told to occupy a rear seat. In certain courts of alleged justice some judges apply a different law to him.

What does it mean? He has improved since emancipation both morally and educationally. He was emancipated without a dollar, but to-day he is worth millions. Has his progress caused the white man to hate him? If not what does it mean? He is less addicted to crime now than he was prior to reconstruction. In politics he is ignored by both political parties and still he continues to follow both, like a dog follows his master. It seems to *The Bee* that it would be better for the colored man to die fighting for a cause and a principle than starve to death supporting men and parties that ignore him. The so-called intelligent negro is as bad, to some extent as the ignorant negro. The intelligent negro will often follow the quasi leader, who has no other backing than administration recognition. He is like a parrot, he repeats what he hears that is against his race and dares not utter anything else. If he conceives a thought that will help others he dares not express it. What does it mean? Some of the quasi leaders are the apologetic representatives of tyrannical principles and men who represent such principles. The conditions upon which these quasi leaders are allowed to exist are humiliating and cowardly. The future of the colored man is dark, indeed, if a change is not made. The question is: What does it mean?

THE NEGRO ATTORNEY.

There are several colored members of the local bar who are doing well and many of them have the respect and confidence of the Court. But the great trouble with the colored members of the bar is that they seem to be jealous of each other. Just why this jealously should exist *The Bee* is unable to state. Many of them handle cases with great ability and many of them have a very large clientage, notwithstanding the effort of some men arrange prisoners so that lawyers cannot see them.

There are some people in this world so grafting themselves that they dislike to see others succeed and make an honest living. It is not true that colored members of the bar will cheat their clients. There are schemers in all professions. Because one or two men indulge in sharp practices, there is no reason that every member of the bar should be charged with it. Because a man is charged with an offense there is no reason to believe that he is guilty until he is proven guilty. A man who has heretofore had a personal reputation for honesty and integrity should not be judged guilty because a judge has been imposed upon. Let us be charitable and fair. Let us look at both sides of all questions. The colored member of the bar has a hard time as it is. He has a prejudice to overcome that is so prevalent in many courts, aside from his own people, to fight and guard against, he has the enemy in the other race to contend with. Many of them have tyrannical judges to confront. In the District of Columbia the colored attorney is treated with some respect and consideration as his white associate. It is only necessary for the colored attorney to conduct himself with proper dignity and decorum. The court requests that all attorneys be honest in the presentation of their cases. The attorney must be as honest as the court. The court record will show that the colored attorney is far above many recent developments and many of them have handled thousands of dollars of peoples property.

OFFICE SEEKING VS. CITIZENSHIP.

The contention among all classes of politicians (white), in both great political parties is office. The paramount ambition of men in politics is office, regardless of what becomes of our citizenship. Human rights, personal liberty and the rights of citizenship have been eliminated in the great body politic. There seems to be but one object in view for all politicians. The colored man is bone of contention. The advice of *The Bee* is that office seeking should be an incident and not the direct object of citizenship. The colored man's contention should first be the establishment of his citizenship and when he makes that secure then he should see that he enjoys all the emoluments that office affords. Second: After he establishes his citizenship, the right to live, his right to enter public places of amusement, his right to ride in public vehicles and his right to exercise all other rights of any other citizen should follow. More is expected from the colored man than from the white man. Both are human. The latter may, and indeed it is a fact, has had and does have greater opportunities than the former, citizenship is the greatest boon that any man can enjoy in his country. The colored man is an agitator and a harmless one at that. He doesn't believe in violence. He will hardly take life even when his own life is in danger. But, can any race continue to be oppressed without cause? Is it fair or just that one race should be outraged and oppressed by another race, because the superior race, in strength, has the power? The colored man asks to be let alone and be allowed to eexrcise the rights of citizenship. The exercise of this right is guaranteed by the Constitution, which is not enforced. Let office seeking therefore, be an incident and not the direct object of citizenship, then he will succeed. A worthy and competent citizen is always able to command, and until this right is established, prejudice and discrimination will continue to exist.

WHY NOT.

There is no reason that can be advanced, with two Republican judges upon the Police Court bench, with a Republican United States Marshal, why a colored clerk, a colored marshal cannot be appointed. A few days ago their appointments were made in the Police Court by Judge Kimball. One a bailiff and the other a clerk. There are very often five colored prisoners to one white every day, all the recognition that the colored race, in this city, with a population of ninety thousand colored people, has received since both Judges Scott and Kimball have been upon the bench are one position, at forty dollars per month, a matron, and one assistant janitor at forty dollars per month between them. *The Bee* dislikes to call the attention of these judges to this seeming disregard of the rights of the colored people. Certainly both judges ought to, at least, decide to appoint one colored clerk and one bailiff.

In the upper court the condition of affairs is about the same. Were it not for the judges it is doubtful that a negro would be appointed to a position higher than a floor washer. The marshal could appoint two deputy marshals in the Supreme Court. At the time the Justices of the Peace were appointed, the two colored justices had two colored Marshals. Justice Hewlett's colored marshal was discharged for cause and his place was filled by a white man without consulting Judge Hewlitt. He made a protest, but without avail.

OUR SCHOOLS.

It is understood that the position of supervising principal need not be filled until next September. It is said that the white trustees have become very much interested. The colored trustees should be allowed to select their own teachers if they can agree. In the appointment of a supervisor merit should be the standard and not sentiment or favoritism and neither color nor condition. There is a growing tendency to draw the color line in the appointement of teachers in the public schools. The public schools of Washington should be controlled by the citizens and not by imported teachers. It is claimed that attempt will be made to appoint Mr. Creig to succeed Mr. Evans. Should he win, *The Bee* has too much faith in the wisdom and sagacity of Mr. Francis to attempt to thrust Mr. Craig upon the Washington people. The people would not submit to it. To relieve the Board of Education from any embarrassment, *The Bee* hopes that Mrs. Francis will not recommend that gentleman. In regard to the High Schoool the Board of Education should see to it that the evil that exists is remedied and place the blame where it belongs. There is reformation needed in the schools.

A NEGRO COLONEL.

Col. John R. Marshall, commander of the Eighth Illinois holds distinguished honor, conferred upon him last week. The Eighth Illinois had an encampment and Gov. Dereen and staff, his wife and the wives of the Governor's staff entererd the banquet hall on the arm of the negro Colonel. Ben Tillman should have been present and witnessed the ebony Colonel and his staff seated side by side with the noblest white blood of the state. What would Tillman have said had he been present and seen the American Othello seated at the table with the beautiful American Desdemona, Mrs. Dineen? On the society page is a full report by *The Bee's* special correspondent. A marked copy of *The Bee* has been sent to Senator Tillman under separate cover. *The Bee* congratulates its distinguished townsman, Prof. Janier who was one of the honored guests.

WETMORE WINS.

Elsewhere may be seen a telegraphic dispatch to *The Bee* from Jacksonville, Fla., informing its readers that Hon. J. Douglas Wetmore who recently won his fight for the Council had knocked out the "Jim-Crow" car law. The court has declared that the act is unconstitutional. This is a great victory for Attorney Wetmore and the citizen of Jacksonville, Fla., is to be congratulated.

WHERE THE BEE IS ON SALE.

T. L. Leisinger, 407 14th street, N. W.
Alvey & Alvey, 14th street and Pierce Place, N. W.
Book store, 14th and P streets, N. W.
Stafford's Drug Store, 20th and L streets, N. W.
Stevenson, 301 4½ street, S. W.

IN THE SOUTH.

Savannah, Ga., Rev. I. L. Walton, representative, 507 Montgomery street.

CHICAGO.

The Afro-American News Office, 3104 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Agents wanted in every state in the Union. Write to THE BEE Printing Co.

Miss McKeel is going to Caswick, Va.

Mr. John E. Pierre is sojourning at Hampton, Va.

Mrs. James Pettigrew will take in Round Hill Va.

Rev. M. G. W. Jones left the city for Maryland yesterday.

Miss R. A. Boston expects to take an extended trip north.

Attorney A. W. Scott has been quite sick during the past week.

Mrs. Louise Varick will spend the heated term at her home in Virginia.

Mrs. Georgie Holland is recuperating in the Blue Ridge mountains.

Mrs. Mattie A. Boston will be seen on the boardwalk at Atlantic City.

Prof. Bryson Chase's dancing school will continue during the entire season.

Dr. S. M. Pierre is seen daily horseback riding in the mountains of Virginia.

Messrs. Arthur James and Edw. Holland will go to Baltimore for a fortnight.

Mr. Isaac Adams of Avvevel, Md., was in the city Wednesday looking well.

Everybody is talking the Young Men's Protective League's Moonlight excursion Sept. 8.

Miss Emma F. G. Merritt is visiting Mrs. L.S. Chase Goldsberry in Lynchburg, Va.

Hon. John P. Green will visit Cleveland, Ohio next month to join his wife and daughter.

Mrs. Arthur James and Mrs. Johnson Collins will rusticate in Loudoun Co., Va., and Niagara Falls.

Mr. Dave Turner, brother of Dr. John Turner, was in the city this week the guest of his brother.

Miss Ella M. Boston is in Pittsburg. On returning she will visit Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Mrs. Laura B. Taylor, sister of Col. Jas. B. Deveaux, fell a few days ago and broke her arms, we regret to announce.

Attorney James H. Hayes left the city for Richmond, Va., last week, where he will remain until after the St. Lukes' Convention.

Notwithstanding the very showery weather last Saturday evening, the Amphion Glee Club's afternoon excursion down the Potomac was very liberally patronized.

Next week's issue of THE BEE will infrom the public of the Protective League's Moonlight Excursion. A. F. Boston, A. T. Lewis, Arthur James and Edw. Holland tell us that it will be the event of the season.

Mr. C. F. M. Brown gave an interesting talk last Sunday at 4 P. M. Sunday, the 30th, Rev. B. T. Perkins will speak. Subject, "The Literature of the Bible." All welcome.

Miss Roselle B. Martin, Mrs. Nannie B. Brown, Mrs. Josephine Grunlease and Mr. and Mrs. Osceola Grant, all of this city, have gone to spend their vacation at Shadyside, Md.

Mrs. R. T. Coles, wife of Prof. R. T. Coles, of Kansas City, Mo., spent a few days in the city as the guest of Mrs. Mary V. Yeager. She had been in attendance at the Hampton, Va., Conference.

Miss Nina Lauretta Perkins, of Kokomo, Indiana, was married to Hon. Jeremiah Arthur Brown July 19th. At home after September first, 238 Second Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Perkins is a very accomplished lady. Mr. Brown has the congratulations of his many friends.

Misses Clarice A. and Georgia Jones, daughters of Attorney Thomas L. Jones and wife, and Miss Hattie Hansborough, left the city last week for Middleburg, Va., where they will remain for several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will leave for Atlantic City, N. J., week after next to remain several days. Attorney Jones has been invited to deliver several lectures while in Atlantic City.

A number of members of the Union Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church tendered a surprise to Rev. W. H. Davenport and wife at their home, 2116 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., last Tuesday night. There were many good things presented to this well known pastor. Rev. Davenport has made himself very popular since he has been in the city by his honesty and perseverance.

The members of the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church gave a reception to their new pastor, Rev. W. A. Blackwell and wife at the church, 18th street, N. W., last Tuesday evening. Bishop J. W. Smith presided. Among the speakers were Revs. S. L. Corrothers, W. H. Davenport, M. C. Clair, O. J. W. Scott, W. H. Brooks, Dr. W. J. Daniels, Mr. T. L. Leatherwood and others. The addresses were good and enthusiastic. The repast was served by the stewardesses of the church.

One of the greatest surprises of the summer was the announcement by Mrs. Mary S. Brown, of the marriage of her daughter, Hattie Louise, to Mr. Launey C. Williams of Bridgport, Connecticut.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Harvey C. Johnson on the 17th of November, 1904, in the city of Baltimore, Md. On account of the serious illness of the bride's mother the announcement was withheld until the 22nd inst.

Mrs. Williams is the Associate Royal Matron of Queen of Sheba Chapter No. 3, Order of the Eastern Star, having been elected for the second time December last. She is very popular among the members of the Chapter, especially so with the younger element.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams were at home, Sunday, July 23rd, at 105 Beardsley street, Bridgeport, Conn., which is to be the future home of the happy couple.

MT. PISGAH.

Rev. M. G. W. Jones is expecting to leave for Maryland and to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Howard. He will return Saturday.

Rev. Barringer will preach at Mt. Pisgah Sunday, 8 P. M.

Elder C. Wise is the right man in the right place to lead the children to Christ.

Mrs. J. A. Bland of 353 Wilson street, N. W., sends congratulations to THE BEE. He needs it in his business (merchant).

Mr. D. A. McKinney will leave for Baltimore and will be the guest of Mrs. Pinkney.

Mr. Hardy of Maryland was the guest of Miss Bessie McKinney.

Miss Estelle McKinney is spending a month at Harper's Ferry.

Fear not for I am with thee; be not dismayed, for I am thy God. I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness.—Isaiah.

SOUTHWEST BRIEFS, BY A SOUTHWEST CORRESPONDENT TO THE BEE.

The services at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, D street, S. W., were as impressive as usual and equally as well attended throughout the day. Dr. P. A. Wallace, the pastor, delivered a grand sermon at the morning service and the church was comfortably filled. In the afternoon the entire church was invited to attend the Israel C. M. E. Church in a body, which they accepted, where the Rev. Wallace also presided over the service, which was a rally for the benefit of said Church and was also a success. The evening service at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church was also impressive and interesting. The Rev. Dr. Wise of the A. M. E. Conference, who has been on the sick list for several weeks, delivered a short sermon.

Monday night, July 24, was members' meeting at the church and was well attended, at which time the officers for the ensuing year were elected, and plans devised for a grand rally which will take place in the early fall, many of the members subscribing liberally, some as much as ten dollars each, and some of the subscribers paid the amount subscribed.

The garden party which was given at Hruley Park at 1238 3d street by the Ladies' Committee of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church Wednesday evening, July 26, was a success and a pleasant time was enjoyed. The members of the church were sorry to receive a few weeks ago the resignation of Prof. J. T. Newman, who has led the choir of that church so long.

Miss Louise Hicks, the adopted daughter of John H. and the late Anna V. Hicks, departed this life Monday, July 22, after a lengthy illness. She was a member of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church and was also a youthful member of the well-known young laides' Brilliant Star Society.

DEATH OF MRS. WEST.

The funeral of Mrs. William H. West, the wife of one of the oldest colored expolicemen in the District of Columbia, died Sunday, July 23, after a short illness of 13 days.

The remains of Mrs. West were carried from her home, 1023 3rd street, N. W., to Galbraith A. M. E. Z. Church at 2 P. M. There awaiting its arrival were the members representing the different departments of the church Mrs. West was one of the older members of the church and had been very useful in her younger days. For several years her health has not been the very best.

Mrs. West leaves behind her William H. West, her husband and 7 children: Mrs. M. Tapscott, Mrs. J. Montgomery, Mrs. Nellie Lee, Miss Katie West, Miss Daisy West, Wm. H. West, Jr., and Master Louis West.

There were many floral offerings from many friends and among those were: Pillow from the Stewardesses of Galbraith A. M. E. Z. Church, of which Mrs. M. Tapscott is president, a very fine offering from Miss M. Liggons and Mrs. M. Bacon, Mr. J. Montgomery, Mr. Jno. Lee and Mrs. Cileman, among them all the most conspicuously was the piece sent by the Government Printing Office, Sewing Division.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers, pastor of Galbraith Church, preached the sermon with a great deal of feeling, taking for his subject 1 Samuel xx, 18, "To marrow is the new moon, and thou shalt be missed, because thy seat will be empty."

After the sermon several letters of condolence were read from the different associations of the church.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

There is in this city an organization knonw as the Ladies' Domestic Union. The object of the Union is to care for indigent colored girls and teach them domestic life. The officers of the Union are Mrs. Georgia A. Crusoe, President; Mrs. Mattie D. Gates, Vice-President; Mrs. Minta B. Simmons, Secretary; Mrs. Lucy Greene, Treasurer.

The Allegro Whist Circle gave its opening last Friday evening in the Girls' Industrial Home for its benefit. This home is situated at 1000 26th street, N. W., a large three-story building. There were fully one hundred invited guests present. The ladies were handsomely dressed in becoming and attractive gowns.

RIDE THE STREET CARS.

The Palladium has always contended that we had a very excellent population of both white and colored people in Nashville, and that if let alone we would get on alright. We have gone so far as to burlesque Memphis on account of her dago and bad negro element. Little did we think that laws then being discussed for Memphis would circle around and settle over our heads here. * * *

This is a waste of money—such as the jim crow cars in Nashville may prove. We have never tolerated any sort of clamor on the part of the negro for any sort of social mixing. The negro knows his place and is willing to stay there.

He dislikes the idea of being conspicuously hemmed in one little corner here or there, while if left to his own free will he might take this very same little corner and be well pleased, but to signboard it and give every little half starved boy license to peep at him with scorn just like he had committed some crime is a little hard on us. Yet we see now no way out of it.

* * *

A good man or woman, white or black, loves right and hates wrong doings.

So we feel sure that not one single pure-hearted white man way down in his heart sanctions this uncalled for persecution of helpless negroes.

The negro now starts out walking. He can't hold out at it and no true friend to the negro will advise such. Our women are human and they cannot walk through the hot son to and from their work and to church. We say take the car and ride. Take the seats assigned you and if you want to do anything test the law in court. This is a fight and you can not stay at home or off these cars and win. We believe that if the case goes up on merit there might be some defect found in the law that would render it void.

In the meantime keep riding. Now if the white citizens had met and passed a resolution requesting all colored people to take one section of the cars we believe that the negroes would have to a man complied. We believe, further, that if the company had gone ahead and simply assumed certain powers, they could have seated colored and whites separately by simply saying these are our cars and here is the part we allot to colored people—ride here or walk—more good feeling would have resulted from such than will ever come out of the jim crow law. Take the stages when they have white ladies. They say to the colored man, we have no seat inside for you, but if you choose to get on top climb up, and you see they climb and not a word said. Take the separate coach law on steam railroads. At first there was grumbling, but the negro could well see that it was better for them to travel separately, especially while some members of the race conducted themselves so badly it embarrassed the better colored people so that they just dropped the kicking, and now every colored passenger will walk down the line asking for the colored coach. Most of our roads take pride in furnishing the very best accommodations in the way of cleanliness for colored people, but the street cars are a part of the make-up of a city, and they are intended to haul the people for business purposes. These cars are not private parlors. They are public conveyances, where a ride just costs one nickel to all. There are many ways that pleasure parties could use them by hiring them by the hour. This might be done by whites at the exclusion of colored or by colored at the exclusion of whites, and then a car so chartered could run special for the pleasure of those hiring it, but coming to the regular schedule it should be thrown open to all just like standing room on the streets, and they may get that way again some day. Ride the cars.—The Paliadium.

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how large your Purchases are immediate delivery is made to any part of the city

Call at once.

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Name THE BEE when you call.

SLOW.

Well, the Negro in Mississippi may get something out of Republican politics, but it comes awful slow. We will try to have a little more of the patience that Job had. Everybody knows of that grace—The Jackson Reporter.

THE EIGHTH ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Ill., July 25, '05.

The Eighth Illinois National Guards held an encampment last week.

Monday evening the writer left over the Illinois Central for Springfield, Ill., where we spent three days at Camp Lincoln as the guest of the Eighth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and as the special guest of Captain and Quartermaster James S. and Mrs. Nelson.

On arriving at Camp Lincoln at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, everything presented a military appearance and at 6 o'clock we were ready to answer to the mess call. No attempt will be made to give or set forth an elaborate description of the ground composing Camp Lincoln, but it seems that nature especially designed them to be utilized for milttary purposes and it is sufficient to say, that they are among the finest camping grounds in the world.

The Sunday prior to our arrival at Camp Lincoln, the Eighth Regiment was inspected by Gen. Walter Fieldhouse, and he was well pleased with the flattering showing made by the Eighth Regiment, which is the only Colored Military organization in the world officered from head to foot by negro officers.

On that same evening, thousands and thousands of people for many miles around assembled on the campus to witness the dress parade which was an imposing affair, and the various battalions executed their exercises so skillfully that they were loudly cheered by the vast throng of spectators.

In passing we must pause right here for a few moments to express our warmest and most grateful thanks to the following ladies who put forth their best and untiring efforts to make our visit to Camp Lincoln delightfully pleasant: Mrs. John R. Marshall, Doctor Ida Gray-Nelson, Mrs. Robert R. Jackson, Mrs. James H. Johnson, Mrs. Edward S. Miller, Mrs. Robert H. Harper, and last but not the least Miss Essie Arnold, and from henceforth each and every one of these ladies are full fledged members of our staff.

Tuesday was an interestig day for those who were fortunate enough to be at the camp, and from early morning until late at night, we were on the go taking in the many sights and endeavoring to familiarize ourself with the full details of real army life.

Wednesday morning we witnessed the guard mounting and the other military movements and without the least question the negro is a natural born soldier and he takes to it the same as a duck takes to water.

On Wednesday evening, Gov. and Mrs. Deneen tendered a reception to Col. Marshall and his staff at the Governor's mansion, and as they entered each one was presented to the chief executive, wife and mother Deneen, and among the many other prominent personages presented to Col. Marshall and his staff was Brigadier General Thomas W. Scott and Mrs. John R. Tanner.

While the reception was progressing the Eighth Regiment band under the leadership of Prof. W. E. Berry, who is the oldest colored man in the military service in the United States, discoursed music on the lawn.

Mrs. Deneen, who is tall and graceful in appearance without the least embarrassment on her part, performed all the duties devolving on her with much ease, and it was out pleasure to have a pleasant chat with her and also with Mother Deneen, who is a very lovable lady, and to shake hands with the Misses Dorothy, Frances and Chas. Deneen, Jr.

The reception to Gov. and Mrs. Deneen at Col. Marshall's headquarters from 7 to 8 was a very brilliant affair. At the last named hour, Gov. Deneen, escorted Mrs. John R. Marshall, followed by Col. Marshall and Mrs. Deneen and by many other elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen, entered the officers' mess room, and the banquet was in full blast.

More than 225 persons were seated around the banquet tables, and the feast was good enough for the gods. Captain Ratcliff and Lieut. Robert H. Harper had charge in seating and in looking after the comforts of the guests and they discharged their duties to the queen's taste.

At its conclusion Col. Marshall, in well chosen words, introduced Gov. Deneen, who paid a high tribute to the officers and men composing the Eighth Regiment. He assured them that his heart and hand were with them and as long as he was Governor of the great State of Illinois, the Eighth Regiment would receive the same marked consideration from his hands which it has received from the hands of his worthy predecessor.

At the banquet were present the Governor's staff, their wives, daughters and lady friends (white). In going to dinner Mrs. Deneen, wife of the Governor, went on the arm of Colonel Marshall White, the Governor escorted the ladies of the Governor's party, while the officers of the Governor's staff accompanied the ladies of the Eighth and other visiting colored ladies. Among the guests from other cities who are known in Washington were Mrs. Marshall, wife of Col. Marshall, Ida Gray Nelson, Mrs. Dr. Miller, Mrs. Dr. Hall of Chicago, Essie Arnold, Mrs. Lou Pickett, of Washington; Miss Ida Hall, New Orleans; Miss Josie Conway, Peoria; Bert Williams, Chicago, and Prof. Wm. A. Joiner of the District of Columbia.

Sumner Hill, A. C. 1892. Organized as MinuteMen1900 Incorporated 190

THE M.M.C.

Will give by request the First Grand Excursion under their charter to Notley Hall, Thursday, August 3, 1905. Steamer River Queen, 3 trips: 9.30 A. M., 2.30 and 6.45 P. M.

ure we invite them to accompany us. To those who desire a day of pleas Music continuously by the Monu-mental and Genesta Orchestras.

Prize in gold for the best quartettesinging.

1892—H. E. Grymes, J.A. Thom-as, A. Luckett, J. Lewis, H. O. Pickett, H. Luckett, Chas. Brown, Frank Taverns, J. H. Smith, Geo. Brown, T. Keath, E. Parker.

1900—W. P. Wallace, J. Genus, B. Robinson, J. D. Lawson.

Committee of Arrangements—H. E. Grymes, Chairman; J. A. Thomas, T. Keith, J. Yates.

1903—J. H. Smtih, President; E. Parker, Vice-President; J. A. Thomas, Treasurer; H. E. Grymes, Secretary; G. Brown, T. Keith, C. Richardson, H. Luckett, Ben Bond, J. Yates, Chaplain; A. Luckett, Sergeant-at-Arm.

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Round trip, 25 cents. Children under 12, accompanied by parents, free.

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Where I can accommodate 50 horses. Call and inspect our new and moderate caskets and investigate our methods of doing first-class work.

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PATRIARCHS MILITANT AND SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE, VERY LOW RATES BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16-23.

Excursion tickets will be sold from points within a radius of 50 miles of Philadelphia at rate of one fare plus 50 cents for the round trip; and from points 50 to 100 miles from Philadelphia the rate will be one fare plus $1.00 for the round trip.

Tickets on sale September 16, 17 and 18, good returning to September 25, inclusive.

From points more than 100 miles from Philadelphia the rate will be one fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale September 15, 16 and 17, good returning to September 25, inclusive, except that upon payment of $1.00 to Joint Agent, extension of return limit may be obtained to October 5, 1905.

Get full details from Ticket Agents.

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SUMMARY.

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ONCE SOCIETY'S HOME

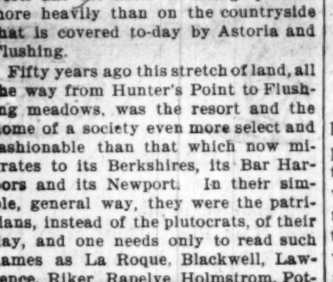
GOTHAM DISTRICT HAS UNDERGONE GREAT CHANGE.

Italian Squatters, Factories and Lumber Yards Now Reign Where Patrician Leaders Once Lived—Some Good Examples.

New York.—In no part of old New York has the hand of change pressed more heavily than on the countryside that is covered to-day by Astoria and Flushing.

Fifty years ago this stretch of land, all the way from Hunter's Point to Flushing meadows, was the resort and the home of a society even more select and fashionable than that which now migrates to its Berkshires, its Bar Harbors and its Newports. In their simple, general way, they were the patricians, instead of the plutocrats, of their day, and one needs only to read such names as La Roque, Blackwell, Lawrence, Riker, Rapelye, Holmstrom, Potter, Barclay and Wolcott among them to realize that this little colony across the river was indeed the home of the very leaders of New York. Great weather-worn mansions still stand there to testify how stoutly they were built, and on how stately a plan; but they are shut in to-day among cheap modern dwellings, with here and there a mill or a factory. Buildings crowd in on the burial places of these old New Yorkers on every side, and the whole Astoria district is taking on the appearance and the airs of city life. The completion of the Blackwell's Island bridge, which will open this section to great development, will hasten the transformation which now is under way.

Of the hundreds of persons who pass along the main thoroughfares in the clanging trolley cars only an occasional antiquarian understands why the entrance way to a tile factory has moss-grown walls round it and wide gateways sweeping inward, through which the road runs on under an avenue of stately shade trees to a pile of modern brick. Only he cares to read the story told in the view of a weather-beaten old house with Corinthian columns and spacious porticos, jammed in among lumber yards and factory walls. Yet it is safe to say that between Newtown creek and Hallett's cove there are still standing more than 200 of such old mansions, all of which are deserted save for a few Italian squatters. Most of the buildings date back to the early



THE LA ROQUE MANSION.
(Section of New York Where This Building Is Situated Has Greatly Changed.)

forties, which is about the time that rich New Yorkers as a body first began to appreciate the beauties of the eastern shore of the river and buy land there for their homes. But there were others who made their choice here long before for the old Woolsey mansion was built in 1656, and the Wolcott manor house was put up in 1726.

Karl Xander.

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HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away h the morning sunlight glitteri snowy canvas, passed away, ne arrive at its destination; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they go When the seas give up their old ocean lays bare its sec the

human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good

ship "Columbia," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whiskey in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous Baseball House, located at 1528 Seventh street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful business enterprise are strewn with the derelicts of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtue of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club."

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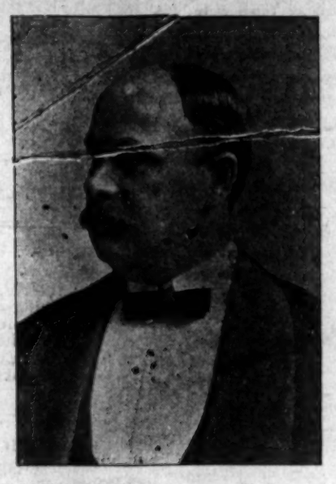

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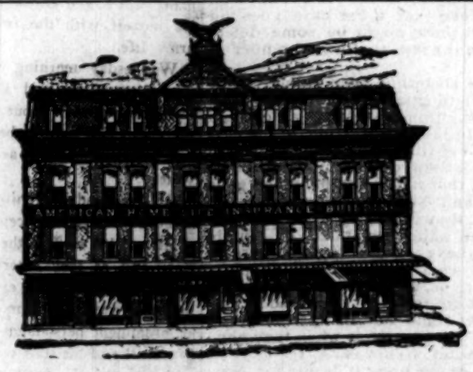
HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT



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Among friends and acquaintances the question is often asked, "Who made your suit?" that is, of course, when the suit is meritorious enough to call for comment.

One of the best advertisements we have is when our patrons answer the question and tell the cost of the suit.

Men's Top Coats, $12 to $35.
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Boys' Cloth Suits, $3.95 to $10.
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NINTH AND PENNTYLVANIA AVENUE, NORTHWEST,

HEAD-TO-FOOT OUTFITTERS

APROPOS OF BALD HEADS.

Men Who Lose Their Hair, Says a Barber, Make Much Fuss Over It.

"Yes," remarked the barber, "I have had considerable experience with bald-headed men, but I don't propose to discuss the subject unless I'm urged. Nobody can go out of this shop and complain that I talk him to death."

Having been urged, relates the Providence Journal, the barber continued: "I never could understand why men who lose their hair make so much fuss over it. Most of them wouldn't be beautiful if they had tresses that they could braid and do up high on their heads. But I can't remember that I ever met one who didn't behave as if he was spoiled for life when his hair fell out, and to their last gasp they'll grasp at any kind of a tonic or restorer as drowning people will climb into a boat. What's more, they all deceive themselves into thinking that they're improving under treatment. First and last, I've used tanks of washes and discoveries on them.

"Do any of them tone up and restore? None of them is satisfactory, to tell the truth. Now and then I run across a scalp that isn't entirely dead to the world, and I manage to induce a growth; but it is disappointing. It's a downy, fluffy growth, and it doesn't match in length or color what's left of the original crop. On top a man'll look as if he'd just broken the shell—just been born—and on his neck and around his ears he'll look every minute of 60 years old. The effect is very peculiar and laughable. On the whole, however, there's but one thing for a bald-headed man to do, and that's to be a brave, bold, bald-headed man."

MEXICO'S FRENCH CLARET.

Composed Very Largely of Extract of Logwood, an Excellent Tonic.

The Russian peasant is an admirer of bright colored clothes, and as a consequence for many years there has been an excellent market for log wood in Russia, as a brilliant red dye is extracted from it, says Modern Mexico. The market, however, for this dye wood has been very poor indeed during the last eight or ten months, on account of the war with Japan, which is making the people so poor that they are unable to wear as many or as brilliant clothes as formerly. The port of Bordeaux is also a good market for log wood, where it helps to make "first-class, pure claret." One of the arguments of the temperance folks against wine drinking is that most of the red wines are dyed and adulterated with log wood. However, if anything, this is really an argument in favor of the wine, as the juice of log wood is a very excellent tonic and in the coast countries of Mexico log wood chips steeped in water, which is then made into a lemonade by the aid of lemon juice and sugar, is one of the standard tonic remedies for people who are run down from malaria, and besides being a tonic it is a very pleasant drink. Probably from a health point of view the French claret would be better if made entirely out of log wood. In France one of the remedies used by physicians in cases of extreme debility is a bath in claret wine, as in the same way in the hot countries of Mexico baths in an infusion of log wood are used.

DEMANDS OF ETIQUETTE.

Uncle Sam's Warships Salute "the Entire Navy" of a South American Republic.

A traveler from the regions of Central and South America vouches for the following, states the New York Times:

A United States man-of-war entered the harbor of one of the smallest of the Latin-American republics. At anchor in the harbor was present what the traveler describes as "the entire navy" of the republic. When the situation was explained to the officers of Uncle Sam's vessel the customary salute was immediately fired.

But among the officers of the navy of the republic satisfaction at the homage thus paid to the dignity of the republic was sadly impaired by the impossibility of returning the courtesy. In "the entire navy," which the traveler states consisted of one "converted tug," there was no powder! Gloom prevailed, until the commanding officer had an inspiration.

The officers of the man-of-war now beheld a rowboat leaving "the entire navy" and approaching them. They received the bare-footed commander with all due courtesy, did the honors of the ship, and finally, with controlled emotions, loaned him the powder for which he asked.

Upon the return of the rowboat the salute of the big stranger was punctiliously returned.

The British Way.

It has been said that the English are a masterful race, and nowhere do they show this more than in the determination to carry their own amusements with them into whatever country they may chance to go. Our colonists in South Africa wanted to have some fishing, and so they started a Transvaal Trout Acclimatization society, and no doubt in the near future trout fishing will be one of the regular amusements of South Africa.—Country Life.

The Wise Friend.

"Yes," said the bride of a week, "Jack tells me everything he knows, and I tell him everything I know."

"Indeed!" rejoined her ex-rival. "The silence when you two are together must be oppressive."—Home Chat.

ANANIAS AWAY IN THE REAR

"Eck" Amberated and Came Back with One That Was Somewhat Strong.

Frederick Burton, who has won reputation as among the ablest rural character delineators, spends his summers in Gosport, Ind. Burton says it brings him close to the soil, being out among the cows and pigs, and he has an amusing story to tell of life down on the farm, says the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

"There is a fellow in Gosport," said Mr. Burton, recently, "who is about the most notorious liar I ever encountered. I don't mean he is the worst liar, for really his feats partake of the excellent, and I reckon he's about the best liar I ever knew. Last summer I determined to see if I couldn't get him a tale that would put the Munchausen and Ananias forces away in the rear. I said to him one day:

"'Eck, have you ever noticed how much a man can lift with one hand if he goes at it gradually?'

"'Nope, never did,' he replied, laconically.

"'Well, you see that hog there in the pen. I started when he was a wee little suckling and lifted him every day by his ear once out of the pen and once back again. I kept it up for two years and at the end of that time he weighed 250 pounds and I could lift him just the same.'

"Eck aimed a stream of amber at an unoffending fly and said:

"'Wall, we uns had a hog wunct that used to wiggle through a little hole that separated its sty from the swill pen. The hole warn't no bigger than enough to 'low it to get through when it was a little pig, and at the end of one year that air hog weighed 400 pounds and still kept crawling back and forth through that one-foot hole.'"

THRIFTY IN GIBRALTAR.

Population Resembles That of Hong-Kong in Density and Prosperity.

When the British took the Rock of Gibraltar, 300 years ago, its most interesting inhabitants were the scorpions, which have furnished the nickname for the genuine inhabitants, says the National Magazine. British liberty and law have since attracted a population closely suggesting that of Hong-Kong in density and prosperity. In each case there is not standing room for all those who wish to crowd in, and consequently the great bulk of would-be British subjects have to find board and lodging elsewhere. In Hong-Kong they drip over the edges into sampans and live afloat under the protection of the harbor police. At Gibraltar they tramp away each evening and return the following morning, enriching by their earnings Linea and other places in the neighborhood.

Gibraltar is officially credited with a population of about 20,000. It would be 200,000 were there room. The rock grows nothing—Hong-Kong is equally barren. But in each case freedom of trade and liberality in administration have attracted all the population that can possibly be accommodated. Rents in Gibraltar are relatively high. So they are in Hong-Kong, and for the same reason.

AN ODD CULT OF JAPAN.

University Society That Pays Impressive Tribute to Memory of Sir Isaac Newton.

One of the strangest societies in Japan is the cult in honor of Sir Isaac Newton formed among the graduates and undergraduates of the Tokio university, says the New York Herald.

No president takes the chair during the meetings of the club, nor does a fussy secretary read elaborate minutes. Instead the president's place is occupied by a handsome portrait of Sir Isaac and the happenings of the club are preserved in tradition, without recourse to written records.

The anual festival of the cult is held on Christmas day, the anniversary of the scientist's birth; but frequent regular meetings are held, at which the older students and faculty make speeches, not too elaborately scientific, since the object of the club, after the veneration of Sir Isaac, is essentially social.

No other European scientist or discoverer appears to have made half the impression upon the Japanese that is credited to Sir Isaac, and the cult is peculiarly representative of the race.

Fined for a Laugh.

"Insulting behavior" is a very elastic charge in Australia. It may cover anything from pitch-and-toss to manslaughter. Its latest application comes from Bendigo. In that golden city, where the late marquis of Salisbury tried his luck as a digger in 1825, the authorities of a Methodist church decided to suppress juvenile giggling. They introduced a policeman in plain clothes, and he detected a couple of smal boys laughing during the evening service. The boys were brought into court on a charge of "insulting behavior" and fined 10s each, plus 11s. 6d. costs. There are very few of us who have not been guilty of this crime at some period of our lives.—London Chronicle.

Almost Too Late.

Col. McSchwartz was telling the caller how wonderfully the town had grown.

"Why, when I moved here with my wife and daughter twenty-sev——"

"Papa," interposed Miss McSchwarts, "there's a mosquito on your neck. Let me pinch it off."

"Ouch!" exclaimed the colonel. "As I was saying, when we moved here quite a number of years ago," etc.—Chicago Tribune.

RUSSIAN LIQUOR MONOPOLY

Revenue from Taxes Amounts to a Large Sum in the Course of a Year.

The two purposes of Minister Witte in establishing a government monopoly of the liquor traffic in Russia were to diminish drunkenness by making it more difficult to obtain intoxicants, and to increase the revenues, states the Philadelphia Ledger. The time is still too short to determine fairly the effect of the system on inebriety, but there has been a positive financial gain to the government. It cost $73,000,000 from 1893 to 1901 to put the scheme in operation. During that time the income from the business covered not only this outlay, but also the running expenses, the rebates of duty (more than $17,000,000), and the $6,000,000 donated to temperance societies, and left a surplus of $850,000. In the year 1901 the receipts from the traffic were $81,700,000 and the current expenses were $62,500,000, leaving a net profit of $19,200,000. In addition, the tax on liquor returned $108,800,000. The year's sales from the government stores amounted to 133,600,000 gallons. The moral effect of the monopoly is less apparent. In 1899 there were 10,234 government stores for the retail sale of liquors, and there were discovered 9,203 illicit stores or "speak-easies." The peasant members of the conference in the district of Saratoff declared that there is no apparent decrease of drunkenness, and that, as there are no drinking saloons, the people get drunk openly in the streets; that the secret and illegal sale of liquors is extending, and that the rural communities have lost the considerable revenue formerly derived from saloon licenses.

HIS EXCUSE ALL RIGHT.

And the Officer Allowed Mr. Dockey to Repose on the Grass in the Park.

At midnight recently a policeman found a man lying on the grass under a tree in a park, and he aroused him, relates the Chicago Inter Ocean.

"Come, mister, no one can sleep here."

"But I have a good excuse," replied the man.

"What is it?"

"See that house over there? Well, please do me a favor to go and ring the bell and ask if William Dockey is at home."

The officer went to the house, ascended the steps and rang the bell. A head was thrust out of an open window and a female voice demanded:

"Now, who is there?"

"Madam," replied the officer, "is William Dockey at home?"

"No, sir, and I don't expect him until daylight!" snapped the woman, and at the same moment a bowlful of water descended on the officer's head and half drowned him.

"Well," said the man in the grass, as the dripping officer came up, "you see how it is, don't you? I'm Dockey. That's Mrs. Dockey."

"I think I see," remarked the officer. "You can remain where you are."

MISTAKES IN ENCYCLOPEDIA

Over One Thousand in the First Volume of a Certain Work Alone.

A man who has done a great deal of work in correcting some large dictionaries, encyclopedias, and historical reference works, who has studied ten languages, and who is well posted on a number of foreign lands, examined over 15,000 pages of an encyclopedia recently published in this country, says Success Magazine. Much of the work he did without the publisher's knowledge. Though this encyclopedia was considered to have been edited very carefully, he discovered over 1,000 mistakes in the first volume alone. In the following volumes he found many thousands.

In speaking of one of the most famous violin virtuosos who ever lived, it was stated that in his youth he fell out with his parents and ran away to Cassel, Germany, 12 years after he died. In giving a sketch of a living European author, the statement was made that he wrote and published his first book nine years before he was born. In calling an editor's attention to this error, the editor replied: "Verily, a bright kid this! What precocity!"

Land of Twins and Triplets.

Scotland is the land of twins and triplets, holding a long lead over her sister countries in this matter. In 12 months no fewer than 1,625 mothers gave birth to twins and 25 presented triplets. Scotland is among the few countries of Europe where the proportion of male babies is greater than of females. Striking an average, it is found that there are about 104 males to every 100 females, but the surplus of grown-up girls is nevertheless large, as so many men travel south and apparently neglect to take the precaution to obtain return tickets to the land of cakes. There is yet another interesting fact about Scotland. It is the land of the hale old age. Recent returns show that during one year 673 people died between the ages of 90 and 100.—Chicago Journal.

English Village Scenery.

There are no more beautiful villages in England than those which nestle in the Cotswolds. Whether in Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire or Worcestershire, it is among the low hills and fertile valleys of the Cotswolds that one finds the most picturesque farm houses of gray stone, mainly in the Jacobean style, the prettiest gardens, the greatest variety of wild flowers. Tourist-ridden Devonshire cannot compete with this region.—Nation.

POSITION OF QUEEN.

UNIQUE PHASE OF THE DUTIES OF ALEXANDRA OF ENGLAND.

For Certain Business Reasons Her Royal Highness Assumes to Be Unmarried—Controls Her Own Affairs.

Great interest was aroused recently by the circumstances that in a grave national crisis, when the king was for the moment inaccessible, the ministers of state were summoned to the presence of Queen Alexandra for consultation, with, as was generally understood, most satisfactory results, says Tit-Bits. This was quite a new departure for the present reign. Of course, Queen Victoria played this sovereign part constantly, but her late majesty was the head of the state and it was the proper course for her to pursue.

Except when considered as part of the king and sovereign, Queen Alexandra is not the head of the state. She enjoys a position of her own which is unique. While it differs from that of any other woman, married or single or of any rank, in some material ways it is also different from that of previous queen consorts. One of the most curious and interesting provisions in the law and customs of the state is that the queen is for private business purposes not regarded as a married woman at all. She is the only woman in Great Britain who does not come within the scope of the married woman's property act.

The principle of the law is that the king is entirely different from all other married men and that his time is too fully taken up with the affairs of state for him to have any left to devote to domestic matters, and that, therefore, the whole management of the queen's private business matters must devolve upon her majesty singly and that no responsibility whatever in respect to them rests upon the king.

Therefore, if such a thing could be imagined as the queen contracting debts in her husband's name the king would not be responsible for them, as any other husband would be unless he had given due notice to tradesmen and all others concerned that he would for the future decline to settle all such accounts. If the king contracted debts, the law, which says that his majesty can do no wrong, would prevent anybody from suing him for recovery of the amount due, but no such protection is granted to the queen, who could be proceeded against in the ordinary manner. She has her own attorney general and solicitor general to represent her in all legal matters—though, of course, except for ordinary private purposes, their services are scarcely ever needed.

While the constitution is glad to recognize the queen as part of the monarchy, it cannot lose sight of the fact that after all her position is limited to that of queen consort, and that therefore she is in a large sense one of his majesty's subjects, and in certain cases, which there is no human possibility of occurring in these times, she would be treated as a subject. But in other respects she is accorded privileges by the realm which are given to no other person except the king. Particularly there is no question of high treason.

It is generally understood that the king is the only person whom it is high treason to plot against, but it would be high treason also to plot against Queen Alexandra. The signature "Edward Rex" is attached to all state documents of such importance as to demand it. But in no circumstance whatever would the corresponding one, "Alexandra Regina," be allowed to be attached, either in conjunction with that of his majesty or without it.

If it should happen that the queen should survive the king, many of the privileges which she at present possesses would be withdrawn from her, only nominally in some cases, but actually in others, while constitutional law provides that some curious restrictions shall be placed upon her. It would be no longer high treason to plot against her, and it is held by at least one high authority that she could not marry again if she wished to do so without the special license and permission of the king's successor.

Charms of City Life.

An Ontario government official, Mr. Southworth, has reported that he can find work ready in the agricultural districts for many hundreds of men, but is unable to obtain them, though there are hundreds of immigrants and unskilled laborers in Montreal, Toronto and some of the smaller Canadian cities who gladly accept odd jobs of any description to eke out a living. It is the old, old problem which London, Paris, New York and all great centers of life are grappling with—the preference men have for city life, however handicapped by poverty and want it may be. There is work and wholesome plenty for them in the country districts, but they will have none of it.—Montreal Gazette.

Ardent Lover.

Kloseman—I'm looking for another girl; object, matrimony.

Ascum—Why, I thought Miss Peechis had accepted you.

"So she did, but the ring I had didn't fit her, so I've got to find somebody else."—Catholic Standard and Times.

He Must Be a Globe-Trotter.

Lawson—Wylkyns is an experienced traveler, isn't he?

Dawson—I guess so. He never talks about his travels.—Somerville Journal.

GROWTH OF TWO BIG CITIES

The Spread of New York and the Probable Enlargement of Mexico.

If New York's metropolitan district is to grow as predicted, it will have to take in a section of the state of Connecticut, all of Long Island, and an extended strip of New Jersey. Motor cars and good roads would make it possible for 40,000,000 people to live relatively uncongested. Outside of the inner business center all would be one tremendous suburban district. People would live amid gardens and trees, but to feed this huge non-producing population there would have to be a corresponding agricultural development, as we have noted.

Years before all this is realized, says the Mexican Herald, the City of Mexico wil lhave to take in the entire federal district, and there will be here a population of two or three million people. This city is to be the railway center of the new southwest of this continent, and the whole tierra templada is to become a far more populated region and exceedingly productive. Fortunately for this city, there is ample room for growth, and for a wide extension of suburban life, within the valley. Land values are bound to increase many fold in the next 25 years. Every eligible building site within 15 miles of the city will be in demand before 1930. And more and more will the rich men of the republic, and of the United States as well, be attracted here, the wealthy Americans finding the climate agreeable for winter residence. There will never be so dense a population within this republic as will be seen around New York and at the foot of Lake Michigan, but there will be an increase of population corresponding to what takes place in the metropolitan centers of New York and Chicago.

DINING SERVICES OF GOLD.

Entire Sets of Four Pieces Made from the Solid Metal Are Costly.

I happened to be in Tiffany's recently and asked one of the head men if it is true that people really eat off gold plates, writes Cleveland Moffett, in Success Magazine.

He smiled, and turning to a young man said: "Bring me an after-dinner coffee set."

And presently the young man returned with a small tray holding three small pieces. They were gracefully fashioned and looked like gold. And the tray looked like gold.

"What do you think they are?" asked the head man.

"Silver gilt," I suggested.

"Hold it," he said, and put the service in my hands.

"It's heavy," said I, "but—it can't be solid gold?"

"That's what it is," he assured me, and pointed to the mark. "These four pieces, the tray, the coffee pot, the cream pitcher and the sugar bowl, are 18-carat gold—solid. The price is $3,000."

Not only is it true that a number of millionaires in America own plates of solid gold or silver gilt (which latter is considered good enough for European royalty), but there are rich families who boast sets of china costing from $3,000 to $5,000 a dozen, so that the breaking of a single plate means the loss of several hundred dollars.

PANAMA CANAL PROBLEM.

Magnitude of the Work of Digging Presents Remote Promise of Completion.

When completed the cut will be three-fifths of a mile wide at the top, narrowing to a width of 150 feet at the bottom, and the depth from the sky line to the water level will be 400 feet. Dr. Stephens, states the Chicago Tribune, estimates the quantity of earth and rock still to be removed at 446,000,000 cubic yards and calculates that with 30,000 men at work and crediting our improved methods with 40 per cent. greater results than the French achieved during 1897—their most successful year—we shall finish the canal in exactly 31 years. His figures in this connection, however, are, of course, pessimistic, though he stoutly maintains that they are exceedingly conservative. It is evident that he does not take into account the superior appliances and the greater precision and dispatch which Chief Engineer Wallace will bring to bear upon the problem.

Mexicans Not Vegetarians.

"Hasty travelers," said United States Consul LeRoy at Durango, "noting the common Mexican diet of frijoles (beans) and tortillas (corn cakes) set Mexico down as vegetarian. The fact is that meat is the most favored article of diet in Mexico, those who can afford to do so eating it twice a day, while the poorest classes eat it whenever they can get it. The meat slaughtered in Durango last year amounted to nearly 3,600,000 pounds. Even allowing for the shipment of one-half of this to other parts of the republic in various cured forms, there would remain an average daily consumption for each inhabitant of this city of nearly one-seventh of a pound.

Bachelors of a Premium.

For an M. A. or B. A. to tell the father of a girl that if he pays up the amount of costs already incurred for his education and a further sum to meet the expenses of his future career he would consent to be married to her, can only mean that he is simply a salable commodity in the market, and that he who becomes the highest bidder will have him to occupy the position of a son-in-law. This is how the things are now happening among the Brahmins.—Madras Hindu.

ZANZIBAR'S CLOVE FORESTS

Where Spicy Breezes and Fragrant Shade Make Grateful Resting Spots.

It is difficult to describe in fitting language the clove gardens of Zanzibar, says American Syren and Shipping. The "spicy breezes" which are said to "blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle" blow with equal softness and perhaps no less spiciness through Zanzibar's beautiful clove forests. The whole island abounds in richest vegetation, but the clove forests are its real beauty spots. And what a grateful change their fragrant shade from the oriental odors and genuinely bad smells of the stuffy streets of the old town itself! For Zanzibar is not like any American city in the width of its streets and the architecture of its buildings. There is scarcely a thoroughfare in the whole place wide enough to permit two vehicles to pass, and the system of sanitation is almost as primitive as that of the garden of Eden; hence some of the smells. Fortunately the clove forests are not far away. Zanzibar has no docks or wharfs. All goods are landed or shipped by means of lighters. The tidal rise is about 14 feet and the fall necessarily the same. Vast stretches of beach are thus left bare at low water; hence more smells. But, with all its drawbacks, Zanzibar is not particularly unhealthful. It is hot, vigorously, viciously hot, but still the people, the white people, manage to live there in comparative comfort, and in spare hours play golf, tennis and sometimes even football.

MILITARISM RESPONSIBLE.

The Prevalence of High-Heeled Shoes Among Women Attributed to This Reason.

"Women will wear high-heel shoes until they choke. Men will continue to wear that style of a shoe, but not to the extreme as practiced by the women," said a dealer recently, relates the Detroit Free Press. "High-heel shoes have taken hold of the American shoe wearers in great style and will continue to be the rage for years.

"I believe that the high-heel shoe will never see its end. All future styles will be made with this as one of the features. They are harmful in a way, but men are not breaking down as are women who wear stilts. The men are more conservative in the height of the heel, but some little snip of a youth will wear a pair of shoes with heels as high as allowable, and the women will go him one better. The low, flat heel shoe is the best of any for health, but you cannot sell a shoe of this style at present. The high-heel rage is extending even to the old men.

"The whole cause of it may be laid to the sweep of militarism which passed over this country a few years ago. Clothing had to be made to conform with soldierly ideas, and shoes must necessarily follow in the next period. We may say that the high-heel shoe is the only part of our wearing apparel called for by public opinion which will remain in the style for years to come."

SWISS SCHOOL HOLIDAYS.

When Thermometer Goes Above Certain Mark the Children Are Let Out.

"The heat holiday," said a schoolteacher, according to the Philadelphia Bulletin, "is a Swiss novelty that we ought to introduce here. It is not right for us to treat our school children in the matter of weather as we do.

"The Swiss have a maximum temperature for school. When the thermometer goes above that maximum there is no school, whether the month be April, May or September. The children, in the insufferable heat, are free to bathe in tinkling brooks, to picnic in cool groves or to boat in windswept lakes.

"The Swiss recognize that we can impose no greater suffering on little children than to confine them for long hours at a stretch in an intolerably hot schoolroom. They know that children cannot, under such conditions, learn a thing. Hence the school directors are wise enough, by making these heat holidays, to save the teachers and the children much misery and much wasted time."

MAN WITH NO TEA IN HIM.

Characterization of the Individual Who, in Japan, Is Lacking in Estheticism.

The long isolation of Japan from the rest of the world, so conducive to introspection, has been highly favorable to the development of Teaism. Japanese homes and habits, costume and cuisine, porcelain, lacquer, painting—the very literature—all have been subject to its influence," writes Okakura-Kakuzo, in the International Quarterly. No student of Japanese culture could ever ignore its presence. It has permeated the elegance of noble boudoirs, and entered the abode of the humble. The peasants have learned to arrange flowers, the meanest laborer to offer his salutation to the rocks and waters. In common parlance the Japanese speak of the man "with no tea" in him when a man is insusceptible to the serio-comic interests of the personal drama. Again they stigmatize the untamed aesthete who, regardless of the mundane tragedy, runs riot in the springtide of emancipated emotions, as one "with too much tea" in him.

No Rule for It.

Banx—How many times do you think a man ought to propose?

Tanx—That depends — sometimes once is too often!—Detroit Free Press.

CURRENT VERSE.

The Admiral's Soliloquy.

Togo or not Togo—that is the question,
For if to go be not Togo, yet still
To stay may be Togo—so there's the rub.
Say, is it nobler in our hulls to take
The shells and mines of these unerring Japs,
And being rattled in the thick of fight
To add our own to help the work along,
Or show clean heels across the Chinese sea.
To rest in peace secure, perchance to dream
Of trawlers we think torpedo boats?
And, yet to go may be Togo, alas!
His very name by losing is not lost.
His multifarious spirit walks abroad
O'er all the world-wide seas. And should we flee,
The undiscovered Togo, from whose trail
No mariner escapes, confuses the will
And makes us rather face the Japs we know
Than needless fly to those we know not of.
'Tis thus these Japs make cowards of us all.
Could I once set a steady foot on land,
I'd hit the trail across Siberia's plain
Where Togo's not allowed to go; and haste
To throw my sword before the mighty czar
And hear with joy his word of punishment:
"Back to the mines!"—be they not Japanese.
—Garret Smith, in N. Y. Tribune.

Remember This Hero.

When we're speaking of heroes and trying to frame
A list to subscribe in the temple of fame,
Let's pause for a moment and join in a song
For the hero obscure who is lost in the throng.
Perhaps 'neath a bushel his lamp struggles dim;
Yet the world puts a lot of dependence on him
Who faces his duty, still scorning to shirk—
The man who says nothing, but just goes to work.
His courage is not of the sort that may win
Applause and reward in the battle's fierce din;
His hardship is one that full many would shun,
For it's farewell to friends when there's work to be done.
It's farewell to sunshine and farewell to song,
The way of endeavor is lonely and long.
Men must honor, though fools may dismiss with a smirk,
The man who says nothing, but just goes to work.
—Washington Star.

When We Are Old.

When we are old, the fair world is so young,
Re-echoing with song we left unsung—
Our laughter lilting on another's tongue.

When we are old, there is no lovely thing
That speaks not youth, that bodes not of the Spring
Of that keen dawn, that now no dark can bring.

Alien to Maytime, whither shall we turn?
Need we the Year's antiphonal to learn?
Fared we not where its purple torches burn?

In the world's matin, have we yet no song?
Is not the old-time melody as strong?
Do only echoes to the heart belong?—

When we are old . . . Love, love, a dream it is!
The summer's song, th' illimitable bliss,
The flame, the flower, is love's, is ours, is this . . .
—Virginia Woodward Cloud, in Reader Magazine.

What She Would Do.

"If I should say," I asked my love,
"That your dear eyes outshone the blue
That gleams in yonder sky above—
What would you do?"
"I'd smile at you."

"And if I'd tell you that my heart,
Whatever happened, would be true,
And that from you I'd never part—
What would you do?"
"I'd laugh at you!"

"But should I swear to make you mine,
Whatever swains came here to woo,
And asked you for a true-love sign—
What would you do?"
"I'd wink at you!"

"Then if this coquetry should force
Me to turn chill and freeze you through—
If I pursued a calm, cold course,
What would you do?"
"I'd sneeze—atchoo!"
—Cleveland Leader.

The Music That Carries.

I've toiled with the men the world has blessed,
And I've toiled with the men who failed;
I've toiled with the men who strove with zest,
And I've toiled with the men who wailed.
And this is the tale my soul would tell,
As it drifts o'er the harbor bar:
The sounds of a sigh don't carry well,
But the lilt of a laugh rings far.

The men who were near the grumbler's side,
O, they heard not a word he said;
The sound of a song rang far and wide,
And they hearkened to that instead.
Its tones were sweet as the tales they tell
Of the rise of the Christmas star—
The sounds of a sigh don't carry well,
But the lilt of a laugh rings far.
—Strickland W. Gillilan, in Success.

The Vendors.

The rich have brought us gifts in lavish measure
And gold, by which all things on earth are bought;
And bid us give them for their smiling pleasure
The sweetest songs our lonely dreams have wrought.

We gave our sweetest songs and took their payment,
Laughing the while upon the foolish throng—
Knowing a song is but as beggar's raiment
To all save those whose tears are in the song.
—Arthur Davison Ficke, in Century.

Your Birthday.

Your birthday, dear one! And you still repose
In me sweet confidence, still deem me brave
And wise and good, and give no heed to those
Who scorn me and withhold the praise I crave.

Your birthday! And you still can come to me
With trust and love, and my lost hopes restore—
But, oh, my little one, how shall it be
When you are worldly wise and five times four?
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

The Old-Time Fireplace.

Want to see the red flames
Runnin' of a race—
Want the old oak fire
An' the old-time fireplace!

Never liked these buildin's
Het up so by steam;
Want the chimney corner
Where a feller used to dream!

Gone clean out o' fashion!—
Yet I turn my face
Lovin'ly forever
To the old-time fireplace!
—Atlanta Constitution.

RECENTLY RELATED.

In a recent article on Americans an English writer gives the following as a characteristic American after-dinner story, its subject being a politician in bathing: "All at once a shark, a man-eater, was coming the other way, and swam up squarely in front of him. They eyed each other for a moment and then the shark—flushed and sped away."

Locker Sampson, whose name is inseparably connected with the Rowfant library, now awaiting some ruch customer on the shelves of a New York book house, once complained to Bedford, the famous bookbinder, that one of his recently bound treasures "cockled;" that is to say, opened of its own accord. Bedford, scrutinizing first the book and then the owner, said with great severity: "You've been reading it."

An Englishman in Canada writes home in considerable excitement as follows: "The majority of Canadians never read an English paper of any kind whatever; all their literature is American. All the booksellers' shops are filled with American books, American reviews, American papers. And with what result? There can be only one result—Canadians will think 'Americanly.'"

Gen. Miles has a story of a corporal in a regiment under his command in the old Indian fighting days. This corporal was much chaffed by his comrades for his oft-repeated expressions of belief in "fatality" and "destiny." One day it appears that the corporal, while off duty, was preparing to take a little horseback exercise and recreation. A private observed that the corporal took care to attach a brace of pistols to his saddle. "Hello!" shouted the private to the corporal, "what are you taking the guns for? They won't save you if your time has come." "True for you," grimly responded the corporal, "but I may happen to meet an Apache whose last day has come."

OLD-WORLD ODDITIES.

A new and unwelcome visitor has been recognized in England. He is the Surinam cockroach, and is destructive to greenhouse plants. The insects are believed to have been introduced in a consignment of orchids.

The town of Thurso, Scotland, comes to the front with a family record which will not be beaten easily. John Gibson, 87 years old, still follows his duties as superintendent of some flagstone quarries. Among the workmen he has seven sons, six sons-in-law, 29 grandsons, four grandsons-in-law and two great-grandsons. Forty-nine members of one family, all connected with the same trade, employed in the same works, and living in the same district, is something decidedly out of the common.

Baron Rothschild, head of the French branch of the family, recently received a curious legacy. This was the fortune of an ancient beggar named Abraham Fidler, who died in a garret at Nice, and was found to possess 1,250,000 francs. He bequeathed it to the other millionaire, on the plea that "money must seek money." Baron Rothschild was not of the opinion, in this case at any rate, and he proceeded to hunt up the lamented Fidler's relations, three of whom were found at Odessa and a fourth at Brooklyn. The legatee divided the million and a quarter among them.

An Edinburgh minister lately rolled 1,000 feet down the steeps of Ben Nevis, and lives to tell the tale. Admiral Sir Novell Salmon was clean shot through at Lucknow, and returned as dead, but came up smiling soon afterward. Similar was Lord Wolseley's experience in the Crimea, but though pretty well riddled with shot and shell and deprived of the sight of an eye, he was able soon after to enjoy a laugh over his own obituary. Not long ago there was a girl up on trial in a London police court who had twice attempted to commit suicide, but two trains had passed over her and left her unscathed.

TALES OF THE TOTS.

"Say, papa," queried little Harold, looking up from his book, "do they plant bird seed when they want to raise sparrow grass?"

Little Elsie's father was a very homely man. One day, after looking at him steadily for some time, Elsie said:

"Mamma, didn't they have any good-looking men in stock when you went shopping for a husband?"

"The Bible says there will be no marrying in Heaven," said small Harry. "I wonder if that is true?"

"Of course it is," replied his little sister. "How could the women marry when there are no men in the place?"

Small Bobby had just returned from an afternoon children's party.

"What kind of refreshments did you have?" asked his mother.

"Liquid," answered Bobby.

"Liquid!" she exclaimed, in surprise.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the son of his father. "Us boys all ran away from the girls and went swimming."

Two little girls became involved in a quarrel, the other day, which culminated in physical violence. One of the mothers took her little daughter to task very severely. Wishing to emphasize the enormity of her offense, the mother said: "It's the devil who tells you to do such naughty things." The little girl replied between sobs: "He may have told me to pull her hair, but I thought of kicking her shins all by myself."

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MR. FRANK WELLS OF MARKED ABILITY AND UNQUESTIONABLE CHARACTER.

One of the most conspicuous and best known colored men of the District Building and one who is worthy of mention is Mr. Frank Wells, who is Chief Messenger of the Executive Office of the District Building. Mr. Wells is a young man only about twenty-six years of age, and has been employed at the District Building upward of four years. He has worked his way up from a humble position to the one he now holds.

Mr. Wells is a Christian gentleman of wide experience in church work. He is a valuable member of Galbraith A. M. E. Z. Church, Sixth street, N. W., which is under the pastorship of Dr. S. L. Corrothers, holding the position of clerk and trustee. He is also high in the Masonic order and is the youngest Knight Templar of the Gethsemane Commandery, and probably the youngest in the District of Columbia, having worked his way up within a few short years in the order, he is highly respected and well liked by all who know him and is probably the best known colored man in the District Building considering the short time of four years which he has been there. Mr. Wells was born in the District of Columbia, and is a married man with no children.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE.

From the Law Notes.

That a very distinguished honor was conferred upon Ambassador Choate when he was elected a "Master of the Bench of the Middle Temple" becomes very apparent when it is remembered how seldom the honor of being admitted by that Inn to membership, *honoris causa*, has been conferred upon a foreigner. It seems that the first precedent for so honoring a foreigner of which there is any record occurred in 1614, when Antonio Foscarini, the Venetian Ambassador, was made a member of the Middle Temple. A similar honor was conferred in 1669 on another Venetian Ambassador, Pietro Mocenigo, after a dinner at which Evelyn was present and which is described by him as a "pompous entertainment, where were the Archbishop of Canterbury, all the great earls and lords, etc. I had much discourse with by Lord Winchelsea, a prodigious talker, and the Venetian Ambassador." There is some evidence that an Ambassador of Morocco was entered of Lincoln's Inn when he visited the Benchers on March the 4th, 1682. Luttrell's Diary so states, but the records of the Inn are not clear as to the fact. There were, therefore, precedents for making Mr. Choate a Bencher, but the precedents are so few that it must be considered a very exceptional honor. It is not believed that this compliment was ever before paid to a lawyer of American birth and training. It has been suggested that if there be an exception it is that of the late Judah P. Benjamin. But, as we remember it, Mr. Benjamin was not only domiciled in England, but was of British birth and parentage. Five of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were members of the Middle Temple, but since the Revolution no citizen of the United States has hitherto received this honor.

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NEGRO JOINS WHITE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Nashville American, of last Monday, contains a lengthy and labored account of a white man and a Negro both convicts in the penitentiary, "getting religion", and being baptized into the Central Baptist church by Dr. Lofton, the pastor. The name of the colored man is Henry Smith. He was sent to the penitentiary last winter on the charge of grand larceny, and sentenced to three years. The Central Baptist church (white) voted him membership and ordered his baptism. Its pastor baptized him. This raises the question when Henry Smith is divested of his stripes, and released from the state prison, where will he worship? Ordinarily he should worship and commmue at the Central Baptist Church, with Dr. Lofton and his parishioners, but we have a notion that if Henry goes up to that white church and contends for the rights and privileges that belong to him as a member, a few things might transpire that might cause him to wish he was in the penitentiary again. There are two dozen Negro Baptist churches in Nashville. Henry Smith should have been received into one of these, and baptized by its pastor. The Central Baptist Church would not have received Henry Smith had he gone to the church and made application, neither should it have received him out there in the penitentiary, That which is wrong in the house of God is equally wrong in the walls of a prison. When Henry leaves the prison this white church will hardly tolerate him as a member. But let us suppose that Henry insists upon retaining his membership, and imagine what will follow. There are many follies committed in the name of religion, and this is one of them. Since Negro churches, Negro preachers, etc., are a necessity for Negro people, from the white man's point of view, Negro converts, convicts and all, ought to be received into Negro churches and baptized by Negro preachers. It looks to a man up a tree that a Negro convict is a more valuable asset in some white churches than a president of a prosperous Negro College.—Nashville Clarion.

UNCLE SAM'S BLACK REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

It is a common thing to rail at the shortcomings of the United States with regard to the treatment of her black citizens. We are presented with a terrible and bloodthirsty record of lynchings, roastings and maimings of the American black man. No one of course can deny that these things do happen quite as sure as there is prejudice against the black man equally as intense in that land which is supposed to be his fatherland, and which burns fiercer as the foreign white man multiplies in number. But that there is another side to the picture, and that in spite of all his miseries and discomforts, there is no country known to the writer o-day wherein the black man is on the whole as well treated, and where he is well represented in the government.

* * *

It may be added that there are a large number of Negroes holding some of the most important positions under the Federal government, men in positions wherein they have for subordinates large numbers of white men and women of intelligence and sespectability and who accept daily their orders from their colored chiefs, and the contact hurts no one.—The South African Spectator.

THE NEED OF MORE MANHOOD.

Jim crow cars are bad enough, but when colored people will sit quietly by and allow a set of drunken and devilish hoodlums misbehave, as reported that they did on last Sunday's excursion from this city to Washington, is a disgrace. * * * We readily admit that our criminals are in many respects more harshly dealt with than white criminals—but were not these hoodlums too aware of this fact? and furthermore where is their respect for their own color? * * * Let our people everywhere stop this foolishness and teach the lower classes to respect the law if nothing more. There is too little respect on the part of our people towards one another. This is why other races respect us less. * * * This element has too long been making a record for us. The time is too far spent for the whole race have to suffer indignities for a few unreasoning bad. * * * So reprehensible is the thing becoming—that every colored man out of respect to the welfare of his own race—should arise in his might and demand the wiping out of all excuses for the cause of discriminating laws. From every pulpit the appeal should be made—not so much from a condemnatory point of view, as from an appeal to race loyalty. * * * Likewise let us teach our young people. Nothing will so help the race at the present time as the wiping out of all crimes and misbehaviors. Jim crow cars are bad enough but "Jim crow" Negroes are worse.—The Frederick Hornet.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THOMAS L. JONES ATTORNEY.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Walter Nervis vs. Sarah Nervis, Equity No. 23,032, Docket No.

The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce from the defendant, Sarah Nervis, on the ground of adultery and desertion, provided a copy of this order be published once each week for three successive weeks in *The Washington Law Reporter* and *The Washington Bee*.

On motion of the complainant, by his attorney, Thomas L. Jones, it is this 19th day of July, A. D. 1905, ordered that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein, on or betore the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

WRIGHT,
Associate Justice.

A true copy: Test: J. F. YOUNG, Clerk.
By Harry Givens, Asst Clerk.

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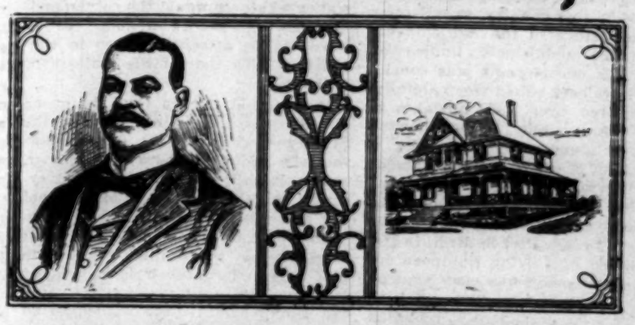

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